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## BRITAIN INCLINED TO FAVOR PRINCE GEORGE'S CLAIMS

Policy Said to Be Hardening  
Toward Desirability of Prince  
George Ascending Throne—  
Revision of Treaty Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—British policy is hardening toward the desirability of Prince George ascending the Greek throne, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters today. Difficulties are likely to arise if former King Constantine should return, first of all with the Greeks themselves, as the Venizelists will never consent to Constantine as a sovereign, and when they again return to power, they would insist on his removal, and vice versa when the Constantine Party return to power, so that there would be no stability, even in Greek politics, under Constantine.

While the British and French governments would take no active steps against Greece if Constantine returns, they would very much prefer that the present crisis should be settled in another way, as there would always be a sense of suspicion in dealing with any government of which Constantine was the head.

As to the possibility of the revision of the Treaty of Sevres, the British Government has consistently opposed any proposals in this direction. It is understood that the Italian Government would look with approval on revision in the direction of curtailing the territory under Greek control.

The only contingency under which Great Britain would passively assent to the modification of the treaty would be that which would automatically result from Greece giving up the fruits of the war by retiring from the recently acquired territory.

As to the proposal mooted in Italian papers that the Allies should negotiate with Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that no attempt would be made to deal directly with him, either in connection with Georgia or Armenia, or even in an attempt to break the alliance between the Kemalists and the Bolsheviks, but these matters would be taken up direct with the Turkish Government, which is in touch with the rebel leader.

## Conversations Renewed

French Premier Returns to London for  
Exchange of Opinions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Wednesday)—George Leygues, the Premier, returns to London this evening and conversations with Mr. Lloyd George and Count Storza, the Italian Foreign Minister, will be resumed tomorrow. A semi-official note in the newspapers urges the necessity of negotiating with Mustafa Kemal Pasha, and of arriving at a satisfactory compromise. It is rumored that, if such a transaction takes place, the situation in Cilicia will be regulated before three months are passed and the French troops brought back to the line fixed by the Treaty. It is, as General Gouraud declared before the commission, the commencement of the repatriation of the troops that he proposed. A vote of credit for a Cilician expedition for three months only, which the finance commission is inclined to give, is thus represented as sufficient.

But if, on the contrary, there is no compromise, it is argued that an unknown future, big with dangers, necessitating increased expenses and a larger army, opens before France. The prospect of an entente between Kemal Pasha and Enver Pasha, now in the Bolshevik camp in the Caucasus, and common action against France by the Turkish Nationalists and the Russian Bolsheviks, is paraded before the French public.

## Japan Makes Declaration

SWITZERLAND (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—During a declaration before the Assembly of the League of Nations today, Viscount Ishii, of the Japanese delegation, said:

"Japan had the opportunity, when the Covenant originally was formulated, to declare her belief that equality before the law should be assured all men, irrespective of nationality, race or religion. That principle should be established, so that the various merits of mankind should be emancipated and given free play in the interest of human civilization. That principle of equal opportunity should be one of the bedrocks of the great peace organization in order that nationals owing allegiance to the League should, to a man, be loyally willing to make sacrifices in blood and treasure when the occasion arises, in order that all should know that the League unfailingly is for right and not for might, and in order that a lasting peace should be doubly assured."

It was to the poignant regret of the Japanese Government and people that the original framers of the Covenant found themselves unable to accept the Japanese proposal in this matter. The Japanese delegates de-

clared they would continue their insistence for the adoption of their just demands by the League in the future.

"In view, however, of the present circumstances, Japan is strongly persuaded that the League is yet in a stage when consolidation of its organization and its actual working, based on the present Covenant, should be accorded greater attention and deeper deliberation than questions relating to fundamental principles, which might make for revision of the Covenant, and deliberation of which should be deferred for some time."

From this point of view, Japan is refraining from making any concrete proposal to this Assembly as to the question of equal opportunity and treatment, and will patiently bide her time until the opportune moment shall present itself."

## Italy's Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Count Storza, who has been discussing matters informally with Lord Curzon, the British Secretary, held his first meeting with Lloyd George this afternoon. It is understood that Mr. Leygues, having now attended the debate in the French Chamber regarding the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Vatican, will return to London late tonight in time for a full conference with Mr. Lloyd George and Count Storza tomorrow.

On inquiry in Italian quarters today, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that, so far as the Italian delegation is concerned, the discussion up to now has been on broad lines, dealing with the general question of European peace. Count Storza has not urged any particular policy regarding the Greek question.

England and France stand at opposite extremes; Italy stands in the middle. It is too early at present to indicate the line Italy intends to take in this discussion, and to say more would be premature.

## President's Offer Accepted

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—A letter to President Wilson, accepting his offer to act as mediator in Armenia, was drafted by the Council of the League of Nations today. His note was read to members of the council and was received with great satisfaction.

Austria was unanimously voted a member of the League by the Commission for the Admission of New States today. It is expected that the Assembly of the League will ratify this action.

President Wilson's acceptance of the rôle of mediator in Armenia created a great impression here.

## GOVERNMENT WINS ON VATICAN ISSUE

French Chamber of Deputies  
Votes for Reestablishing of  
Embassy at Vatican, Though  
Senate Attitude Is Doubtful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Chamber of Deputies, as expected, by a substantial majority, 397 votes against 209, has approved of the reestablishment of the Embassy at the Vatican. It also voted in favor of the reception of a Papal Nuncio in Paris. At the same time, the finance commission of the Senate intimates that it may refuse credits. It has been studying the financial situation for some time and has arrived at the conclusion that additional expenses cannot be tolerated. It demands that economy shall be exercised in every direction, and on various points desires to hear the explanations of George Leygues, the Premier, and Francis Marsal, the Finance Minister. It will be after this audition that a definite decision will be taken.

Already, however, the commission publicly announces that it will oppose in a most absolute manner all demands for supplementary credits. That is a general measure without reference to particular subjects, but it is understood to include credits for the Embassy at the Vatican. The Senate's desire for economy is indeed being pushed so far as to refuse money for the purchase of diplomatic residences at Rome, Mayence, in Uruguay, Brazil and Denmark. The correspondent of the "Petit Journal" in Rome writes that the Vatican accepts the resumption of relations without conditions, and has made no bargain and has no designs. The Pope is ready to recognize the present French laws relative to religious associations, believing that they are applied in a liberal spirit. Undoubtedly, on the other hand, it is true that certain French bishops are strenuously opposed to such religious peace, and will endeavor to obtain more now that the Chamber has voted for diplomatic relations.

The law of two years military service, to be converted two years hence into a law of 18 months, is again in the melting pot. It is announced that Andrew Lefebvre, the War Minister, is not yet able to submit a definite text. The internal difficulties of the Cabinet accumulate, but reconstruction is likely to be deferred until after the senatorial elections of January, and will depend largely on the result of those elections.

## JAPANESE CONTROL RESISTED BY CHINA

Request That Forces Be Removed  
From Eastern Railway—Col-  
lapse of Anti-Bolshevik Army  
in Eastern Siberia Announced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Chinese Government has taken one more step in the process of detaching Japan's grip from Chinese internal affairs and has addressed a note to Tokyo demanding withdrawal of Japanese troops from the vicinity of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters. No answer has yet been received to this demand. Meanwhile the Chinese representative at Geneva waits an opportunity



Japan's strangle hold on Peking

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

to bring China's wrongs before the Assembly of the League of Nations. Whether the Shantung question will ever reach the light of day in the deliberations of that body is not yet decided; but Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador at London, is watching events, confident that mere questions of procedure of formality, the informant stated, will not prevail against the claims of justice.

For the moment, events in Siberia are attracting attention by reason of the changes in the military and political situation there. Ten thousand "White" troops, which have been fighting the Bolsheviks, have recently crossed into Chinese territory. These troops have been followed by an enormous number of refugees, who were under the command of General Kappel and General Semenov. They crossed the frontier at Manchuria, northwest of Harbin, where there is a customs station, and where the Trans-Siberian Railway cuts the frontier. They have been disarmed, but will not be interned. If they are prepared to settle inside Chinese territory, their absorption is considered an easy matter, for there are vast tracts of rich country near the border, where the population is very scanty and the presence of a settled community with fixed and enduring interests in the district in which they dwell would be welcomed by the Chinese authorities.

## General Semenov in Japan

With the disappearance of the last remnants of opposition to Soviet rule in the Baikal area of Siberia, the future relationship of Japan and China to the Far Eastern Soviet Government becomes a more pressing question. According to Bolshevik wireless, General Semenov is taking refuge in Japanese territory and Japan is notoriously unfavorable toward Communism as a system of government.

Announcements made by the Japanese that their troops are being withdrawn from the Vladivostok area are frankly discredited in Chinese quarters, for too much expenditure has been undertaken by the Japanese Government, both for military purposes and commercial enterprises, since the Japanese undertook operations in conjunction with the other Allies in Siberia, for them lightly to abandon their interests to the mercy of a system which is opposed to the "laws of property."

## Attitude Toward China

On the other hand, China is reported to have received already a representative of the Soviet Government of China.

So far as is known in London, this report is not correct, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that it is improbable that the Chinese Government would have taken such a step without first consulting the Chinese Ambassador in London as to the feelings of the Allies on the matter. No such consultation has taken place. Neither in regard to political nor trade dealings with Russia would the Chinese Government move, except in

concert with the Allies, for the Government of China, formerly at Verkhne-Udinsk, is known to be in very close touch with the Soviet Government at Moscow.

## Defeated General's Movements

TOKYO, Japan (Tuesday)—General Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces along the frontier between Siberia and Mongolia, has arrived at Vladivostok under Japanese escort and has gone on board a Japanese transport. His troops, defeated by the Bolsheviks, recently deserted in such numbers that he gave up the struggle.

## PACKER CONTROL STILL IN FUTURE

Department of Justice Said to  
Have Failed to Accomplish  
Result, and Real Struggle  
Will Come on Senate Floor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is generally conceded by those who have followed the course of attempts to regulate the meat packing business in this country that the Department of Justice has failed to accomplish the results which it set forth as its objective nine months ago, when the consent decree enjoining the packers was signed. It is expected that the real struggle will come when Congress meets on December 6. It will be remembered that W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, who led the fight for regulatory packer legislation in the last session of Congress, succeeded in having it placed on the calendar as unfinished business at the closing of Congress in June.

Since his return to Washington Senator Kenyon has devoted himself to getting material in shape for the resumption of his fight for the passage of such legislation, and in consulting with senators whose ideas on the subject are sympathetic with his own.

## Climax of Struggle

It is realized by Senator Kenyon and the others who will make the stand with him in the Senate that this is probably the climax of the struggle between the big packers and the interests affiliated with them, on the one hand, and the representatives of the public on the other, which has been in progress for several years. While the group of which Senator Kenyon is the head has been preparing for the issue, the opposition has been by no means idle. One of the chief arguments that is expected to be brought forward is that the present is no time to harass or interfere with business. On the other hand, the farmers organizations, which have held all the time that the packer question could not be settled equitably by injunction, will insist upon legislation. At any rate, the long-drawn-out hearings are a thing of the past; the issue will be joined squarely on the floor of the Senate, and what the proponents of the packer legislation are counting on is that a majority of the opposition will not dare to face public condemnation by voting against a measure that is so obviously designed to prevent profiteering in food and to protect the consumer.

## Decree Useless

The fact that the Department of Justice, which claimed that the consent decree agreed upon last February would "restore freedom of competition and increase the opportunities for individual initiative in business which much bear good fruit for the public welfare," has had to leave the problem to the courts to settle, and this upon a basis worked out and proposed by the Federal Trade Commission, is taken as evidence by those who have charge of the legislation, and by others interested in it, that the packers have been playing their same old game and that their lawyers have been too clever for the representatives of the government who had the matter in charge. The packers have continued to do business along the same lines as formerly. They are in fact just where they would have been if there had been no injunction proceedings and no decree.

To be sure, they have submitted plans for divesting themselves of their interest in the stockyards and other valuable properties, but only along lines so favorable to themselves that the Department of Justice could not possibly approve them. It has cost them no more to go into court with these plans than it did formerly to present their case before the various committees of Congress which held hearings on their status and on bills to change it.

## Much Opposition to Regulation

The Federal Trade Commission, the agency which gave the packers the most trouble, is regarded as likely to have its character changed, even if it is not utterly done away with, under the next administration. The next Congress, too, will have many members who are set down as less antagonistic to the packers than those whom they succeeded. Determined efforts will be made, therefore, to prevent the passage of legislation affecting them at this session of Congress, looking to more favorable conditions after March 4, and the Kenyon-Kendrick bill will have no easy progress, if it succeeds in getting through this session.

## PREMIER EXPLAINS NEED FOR ECONOMY

Mr. Lloyd George Says Curtail-  
ment of Expenses, Both Public  
and Private, Is Necessary in  
Present Trade Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Public and private economy of a most constructive and severe kind is what Mr. Lloyd George strenuously demanded in a great appeal to the nation last night, when he spoke to a representative assembly of business men at a dinner given by the Federation of British Industries. After a long campaign by members of Parliament and business men, calling for a reduction of public expenditure, the Premier has at last announced the policy of the government along these lines.

A committee has been set up, which he considers a powerful one, to go through the whole of the estimates for government expenditure again with a view to cutting down to the very lowest limit which is compatible with national security and efficiency. The government has been appealed to, said the Premier, in reference to waste in certain forms, but all speeches impugning waste have been accompanied by suggestions that money should be spent on other things. He was appealed to find it suggested that the navy should be scrapped and a new one built in a quarter which had been clamoring for economy for over a year.

## Extravagance Criticized

He warned his audience that he would require the support of the nation when the clamor comes from the other side, because it is coming, he declared, and people will say: "What! Are you going to cut that down?" We shall say: "Yes, because we cannot afford it." But while public economy is necessary, private economy is also required.

Since the war, continued Mr. Lloyd George, there has been an orgy of expenditure in this country, in France, and in America. If the resources of Great Britain are to be built up again, declared the Premier, there must be economy all round. "I saw an appeal of the newly-elected President of the United States on that basis—a sound one, a sensible one—to the American people, and I make the same appeal to the people of this country."

It is essential, if the nation is to recover, the Premier said, that there should be rigid, ruthless economy for some time to come.

## Trade Depression Expected

In an earlier part of his speech, Mr. Lloyd George emphasized the fact that boom times are over for the time being, and a period of depression is at hand. Whether for a long or a short period, there is no doubt it is going to be serious, declared the Premier. The cause of this condition is not peculiar to Great Britain, but is world-wide. "The war seems to have been forgotten," he went on, "yet it cost the world over £40,000,000,000—£15,000,000,000 of destruction, 10,000,000 of young vigorous lives, 10,000,000 of cripples."

Europe is impoverished, Britain's customers are impoverished, bankrupt. He continued: "The more prosperous Britain's customers are, throughout the world, the better it is for that country. That may not be a palatable doctrine to some," said the Premier, "but it is the truth." He then proceeded to show that the remedies for the present troubles are peace and economy.

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## LESSONS DRAWN FROM ATTACK ON THE BRITISH FLAG

Officer of Union Club Thinks Af-  
fair Has Roused Country From  
Its Easygoing Attitude Re-  
garding Radical Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—The riot of the Union Club on Thanksgiving Day, when an attempt to tear down a British flag floating with the American and French ensigns was made by a crowd pouring out of St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) Cathedral, across the way, following a mass for Terence McSwiney, has been taken out of the club's hands entirely and has become a national matter, according to J. Frederic Tams, vice-president of the club.

"It has awakened the country from the sort of somnolence which followed the exciting times of the war," Mr. Tams said, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The Sinn Fein flag has been carried over and over again through our streets without molestation. In my opinion we have been too easy going as a nation, not only regarding all sorts of radical propaganda, but also regarding immigration. We need to wake up in both matters and to restrict immigration so that ignorant people, the kind easily preyed upon by such radicals, shall not be admitted so carelessly into this country."

## Effect of Sermon on Crowd

Mr. Tams said that he had had an interview with Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes on the Sunday following the riot, in which he had told him, referring to the archbishop's placing the responsibility upon the "psychology of the crowd," that while there was perhaps nothing actually or directly incitative to riot in Monsignor Lavelle's sermon at that mass, there was enough in it to prepare the thoughts of that particular crowd to function the wrong way on the slightest excuse.

When Monsignor Lavelle, whose request to the club to take in the British flag was refused, asked if that refusal was final, he was told, Mr. Tams said, that it was not a final refusal but the course that the club had followed right along and intended to continue to follow. The fact that shortly after that, when Monsignor Lavelle had addressed the crowd again from the cathedral steps, it was possible, with the aid of the police, to disperse the crowd, made it seem to members of the club as though that might have been done in the beginning.

Regarding the reply of the archbishop to the letter of protest sent him by a number of co-religionists, Mr. Tams felt that the archbishop had lost a great opportunity to place the Roman Catholic Church actively on the side of law and order instead of, if not actually encouraging the unruly element, certainly failing to discourage it.

It was said at the club that letters and telegrams and even cable messages of commendation of its action had been pouring in from all parts of the country and from abroad and that these were posted on the bulletin board.

## New Irish Association Meets

Supporters of Eamonn de Valera as spokesman for the Irish cause in the United States held a secret meeting on Tuesday, with admittance by password, the 3000 attendants at which were, it is said, asked to pledge support to the newly organized American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic. Reporters were excluded, but Prof. Thomas Loneragan gave them copies of the constitution of the association. He said there had been a decided split in the ranks of Irish supporters, the new organization following Mr. de Valera, as the elected representative of the Irish people, and the Friends of Irish Freedom preferring to be led by Justice Daniel F. Cohalan because of his American citizenship and frequent statements that he placed the interests of the United States first and those of Ireland second. It was reported that the meeting was to plan a welcome for Mrs. Terence McSwiney, widow of the former Lord Mayor of Cork, who is expected here the last of the week on the Celtic.

The committee in charge of the reception to Mrs. McSwiney has announced that about 300 women will go to quarantine on a police boat to meet her and accompany her to the dock, where it is expected that thousands of Irish sympathizers will gather. The committee will escort her to the Hotel St. Regis, where she will stay until she is summoned to testify before the American, or Villard committee, on conditions in Ireland.

## Right of Investigators Questioned

Speaking at the dinner of the St. Andrews Society, Alexander C. Humphreys, retiring president, said that that committee on Ireland had about as much right to investigate a British domestic question as Great Britain had to appoint a committee to investigate the suffrage or the Negro question here. He declared that Ireland was in rebellion or worse and was trying to involve the United States in her cause. Some government officials and other prominent men had openly sided with Ireland, and a group of men here had been active in cultivating unrest



in Ireland, he charged, deploring the Sinn Féin propaganda carried on in the United States.

The Clergy Club, representing 28 denominations, at a Mayflower luncheon in honor of the British and Dutch delegates to the Pilgrim-tercentenary, attended by about 200 clergymen, adopted resolutions protesting against the attempted outrage to the British flag displayed by the Union Club on Thanksgiving Day.

### Press Comment

Editors' Views on Attack on Union Club Quarters in New York

Comment by newspapers of Chicago, New York and Boston on the recent attack by Irish sympathizers on the quarters of the Union Club in New York on which a British flag was displayed are appended:

#### Chicago Tribune

Mob violence over an American controversy is deplorable enough, but certainly mob violence over a foreign issue is worse. So much is going wrong in the tragic Irish situation that a riot even in one of our own cities need not astonish. But, however much allowance may be made for the feelings of a crowd wrought up to a high pitch by the pathos of martyrdom and the appeal of patriotism, American opinion cannot but resent such an outbreak as the assault on the Union Club and the attempt by partisans of a foreign cause to dictate what American citizens shall do with their property.

If the Irish leaders wish to turn American sentiment away from their cause, they will encourage this sort of thing. American sentiment, on the whole, naturally inclines to the Irish, but Americans do not propose to have a foreign war fought in America, to have American citizens refused the right of free judgment because it may not square with that of partisans in a foreign cause, to have our domestic peace invaded and destroyed by such partisans, whatever the merits of their cause may be.

The Irish question is developing very serious possibilities. There is reason to inquire whether there is not now in the movement a deliberate purpose to embroil this country with Great Britain and even bring about a war between the two countries.

The New York riot, we hope, is the turning point, and that better counsels will prevail not only for the sake of our own country, which is our foremost concern, but also for the sake of the reasonable aspirations of Ireland.

#### New York Evening Post

The mob that attacked the Union Club because the British flag was flying from one of its balconies may have been composed of American citizens. But they did not act as if they were Americans. They acted as if they were Irishmen. No American, whatever his feeling on the Irish question, is outraged by the sight of the British flag, particularly when it is flown, as it was flown, alongside the French emblem and our own as representing our recent union in a great crisis. If the British flag had been displayed as a challenge to the mourners for MacSwiney, those so flaunting it would have been guilty of an un-American act as the attack itself and would have had to bear the chief responsibility for the disorder. But the flag was not so displayed.

Irish sympathizers who act as Irish sympathizers acted forget where they are. This is not Ireland. It is not England. It is the United States. Anybody who is not naturalized and who proposes to proceed as if New York were Dublin or any other foreign city abuses our hospitality, and anybody who is naturalized or was born here and who takes a similar course gives the lie to his Americanism. This country has water and land to spare to watch the effort of Ireland to obtain self-government with sympathy. But it cannot be stated too emphatically that our only legitimate interest in Ireland's struggle is as Americans. It is humanely impossible that Americans of Irish stock should not feel the tragedy of Ireland more keenly than the majority of us. Their first duty is nevertheless to America. They cannot transfer a European struggle to American soil. Real Americans justly resent any such move.

#### Boston Transcript

Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York, the titular head of the most populous and prominent province of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, is to be credited with the courage of his opinions, and of his blood, in the angry answer that he has made to a recent protest of certain prominent Catholics of his diocese against the infusion of politics into the Catholic Church, such as was apparently evident in the attack on the Union Club, on Thanksgiving Day, by a crowd before and after the crowd's attendance of the MacSwiney mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The signers of the protest were certainly socially among the most prominent of New York Catholics. They included precisely the element which in Europe is regarded as most distinctly representative of the Catholic Church. In the list of the protesters were Messrs. Adrian Iselin and Gerald Borden, both of whom have been knighted by the Pope for service to the church and conspicuous fidelity to its interests. The list included many women who are prominent not merely in society but in the various activities and mission enterprises of the church. To denounce these influential people, as Archbishop Hayes has now done, as persons "guilty of church Bolshevism," as violators of "the most elementary rules of politeness," as breakers of Catholic etiquette and discipline, as "meddlers and muddlers" and other things, surely demanded a particular kind of wrath, founded frankly upon a racial or national feeling quite hostile to the sentiment of the signers; and the archbishop's letter reveals this sort of wrath in every line. The tone and matter of the archbishop's reply quite justifies the original protest, which was really a very mild remonstrance.

Alleged Assaults Held in \$500

NEW YORK, New York—Michael Kennedy and Hugh O'Rourke, charged with malicious mischief in connection with the Thanksgiving Day attack of Irish sympathizers on the Union Club, where a British flag was displayed, were held yesterday in \$500 bail each. The complaint was made by Edgar J. Hines, a clerk in the club, who charged that each defendant broke a window valued at \$150.

### REASONS FOR FAILURE OF LIQUOR CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The People's Prohibition Party of British Columbia has issued an answer to that part of the Hon. J. Oliver's manifesto, issued during the recent election, which deals with government control of the sale of liquor. In this answer appears the following: "The Hon. J. Oliver's manifesto states: 'In the opinion of the administration to secure effective control of the liquor traffic, it will be necessary to appeal to the Dominion Parliament for legislation under which the Provincial Government would have effective authority to control the sources of supply, to the extent necessary to prevent such sources of supply being made a base from which liquor could be obtained in contravention of the provincial statute.'"

The Prohibition Party says: "This executive answers that the government of Mr. Oliver refused the request of the Prohibition Association made in April, 1920, that the government introduce into the Provincial Legislature a resolution enabling a referendum under the Canada Temperance Act to the voters of British Columbia to stop the importation of liquor into British Columbia for beverage purposes. This is the only method by which importation of liquor for beverage purposes could have been, or can now be, stopped. We would be glad if he could hope for help in his appeal to the Dominion Government to stop importation, but we do not believe he will meet with success. "Mr. Oliver further says in his manifesto: 'There should be the closest possible cooperation and coordination of both provincial and municipal forces to secure the due enforcement of the law.' The reply is: We entirely agree with this statement, and we ask why the government delayed in efforts to secure such cooperation and coordination of enforcement in respect of the Prohibition Act, until the lack of enforcement by both provincial and municipal authorities brought about the repeal of the act? This association asked that enforcement of the act be committed to an independent commission of three members, with adequate powers throughout the Province."

### ALTERNATIVE PLANS FOR THE PLEBISCITE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—On inquiring as to the complaint from Berlin that the Allies are modifying the Treaty of Versailles by proposing to hold two plebiscites for Upper Silesia, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that, at the conference held between George Leygues and Mr. Lloyd George last Saturday, two alternative methods of dealing with the plebiscite were proposed with a view to preventing disorder in that area.

First, that outvoters or emigrants who number 300,000, who come from Upper Silesia, but are now scattered throughout Poland, Germany, and Austria, should record their vote at such places under the control of the allied authorities, the result of the vote being included in the return for the plebiscite taken in Upper Silesia, the alternative method being that the emigrants should return to Upper Silesia and vote eight days after the plebiscite has been taken.

It is understood that Poland put forward one or other of these proposals, but she now feels that it will give Germany too great an advantage. In any event, before either is adopted, the proposals will be discussed with the German and Polish governments, the desire being not to give either country the advantage, but solely to preserve peace.

### GOVERNORS CONFER ON VITAL ISSUES

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—Two score governors and governors-elect assembled in the Pennsylvania Senate chamber yesterday for the opening session of their twelfth annual conference. Gov. William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania presided.

Each governor or governor-elect was met at the railroad station by Pennsylvania civil and military authorities, escorted to conference headquarters at the Penn-Harris Hotel, then driven to the executive mansion for a short call, and then to the Capitol, to be greeted by Governor Sproul in the executive offices.

Yesterday's program included three addresses: "The National Importance of Agriculture," Governor Parker of Louisiana; "The Responsibility of the State for Industrial Justice," Governor Allen of Kansas; "The Work of the National Conference on Uniform State Laws," Judge William M. Hargrett, Pennsylvania's delegate to the conference; and "The Decentralization of Governmental Functions and Activities," Governor Cooper of South Carolina.

### NEW ERA FORECAST IN PHILIPPINES

Governor-General Harrison, in Annual Report, Tells of Gradual Changes Wrought—Progress in Self-Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Political self-government is an actuality in the Philippines, and the visit of the Philippine independence mission to this country has accomplished much to improve relations between the United States and its Far Eastern dependency, in the opinion of Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippines, whose annual report was made public yesterday.

"The request for independence presented by the mission was noteworthy for the vigor and strength of its arguments and for the attitude of respect for the United States," Governor Harrison commented. Further, on he asserts that "A common feature of all political platforms is a plank for independence, and this is supported by all candidates for election."

Self-government by parties, he says, is clearly established and understood in the Philippines. Interest in the elections is widespread and there is little disorder. "Though the usual charges of fraud" are made after the results become known. "On the whole, the elections may be said to have compared favorably with the usual elections in the free countries of the world. There is, however, need of a more willing acceptance by the minority of the results of the popular vote—the only safe basis for a democracy."

#### Chinese Active in Trade

A large part of the trade of the Philippines, both foreign and domestic, is in the hands of the Chinese, report says, but these are substantially all middlemen or merchants, neither laborers nor promoters, and they make no permanent investments for the benefit of the country. The report speaks thus of the hesitation of American business men to invest in trade in the islands:

"Against the initiation of the present self-government in the Philippines, the greatest objection was made by local American business men. The theory among them seemed to be prevalent that government by strong-arm, with the aid of the military establishment, was their only security; that for the government to make friends with the Filipinos was not only a sign of weakness, but threatened disaster to American business interests. This may be explained, not only by the traditional and historical relationship of northern races with dwellers in the tropics, but also by the natural timidity of invested capital at any proposed change in affairs, especially in the case of those who had built up a considerable business without the investment of any appreciable initial capital."

#### American Capital Needed

"American Capital has always balked at entrance into the Philippine arena. Until the recent world war, Americans generally were absorbed in the development of their own natural resources, and dismissed almost without consideration investment in far-distant lands. Additional hesitation was due to the widespread and fairly successful campaign in the United States of the advocates of indefinite retention of the Philippines. Since it was necessary to their case to prove that the Filipinos were inexperienced in self-government, they argued that they are incapable, by depicting them as head-hunting savages and by describing only the 8 per cent of non-Christians, to the exclusion of the 92 per cent of civilized Christians. In any event, American capital was reluctant to enter the Philippines, and still is hesitant. Even the customary government steamship line and telegraphic cable, running from European countries to their colonies, were lacking here."

#### Investments Compared

The following table of foreign capital invested in the Philippines, after 20 years of American control, is significant:

Great Britain, \$968,507,682.  
United States, \$553,022,200.  
Germany (most seized by the alien property custodian), \$174,486,264.  
Japan, \$131,500,000.  
Netherlands, \$23,919,000.

The Philippine National Bank, established by the government, has done much to develop agriculture, commerce and industry. Its dividend rate is maintained at 12 per cent. The government, it is said, prefers to encourage rather than compete with foreign capital, and has shown its readiness to withdraw from a field once private capital finds possibilities sufficiently developed to make exploitation profitable. The National Coal Company, a government corporation, is in an "encouraging condition," it is said, and the Manila Railroad Company, under government ownership and operation, has in three years wiped out a deficit of 1,480,392.40 pesos, which accrued under private operation, and now has a surplus of 159,791.70 pesos.

The Philippine Government in July opened its own mint in the city of Manila. Preliminary figures of the 1915 census indicate that the population of the islands then was 10,350,640. Important recent legislation prohibits the monopoly of paddy, rice and corn, or the hoarding or speculation in those commodities; empowers the Governor-General to prohibit the export of rice; and repeals an act which forbade the display of the Filipino flag. The year is said to have been exceptionally good in agriculture.

### CANADIAN INQUIRY INTO TRADE POLICY

Tariff Reduction Would, It Is Said, Aid Others and Drive Canadians Out of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Strong faith in the national policy and a protective tariff and expressions of the opinion that reciprocity would be a bad bargain for Canada were the chief points of evidence submitted by representatives of the Ontario and Toronto branches of the Canadian Manufacturers Association before the tariff commission, when it held its session in Toronto on Wednesday. The Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, in a statement submitted by the chairman, said that "so far as the welfare of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association is concerned, there should be no departure from the policy of protecting and encouraging the national development of this country which has been the fundamental idea of our fiscal arrangements for over 40 years."

The customs tariff is necessary for the development of a country, such as Canada, which is of great area and sparsely settled, because the chief factor in cheap and efficient manufacturing is the securing of large output, it was stated. Canadian manufacturers were shut out from the United States by the American tariff. They therefore must be assured of a great portion of the Canadian markets. If the tariff was reduced or abolished, while the United States and other countries maintain their tariffs, they will be able to pour their goods into Canada from conveniently situated cities along the border and consequently cut deeper into the selling field of Canadian manufacturers, which particularly in slack seasons, will be reduced, and the cost of manufacturing per unit consequently raised to a point where they will find it impossible to continue in business.

#### A Bad Bargain for Canada

The chairman of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association contended that a reduction of the Canadian tariff or abolition of certain duties would benefit the United States more than any other country. Reciprocity, he claimed, would be a bad bargain for Canada. The views of the Ontario branch were expressed in a statement which in part said:

"If our tariff is removed and the United States manufacturers can invade still more our selling field while our goods are shut out of the United States by their tariff the result will be that the volume of our output instead of being increased, as it should be, would be reduced, thereby increasing our unit cost of production. If on the other hand the tariff is maintained, assuring us a reasonable proportion of the home market, we can increase our production as the population of Canada increases and thereby build up and strengthen our industries which we claim will be to the national benefit."

#### Tariff Should Be Retained

"Therefore we respectfully submit that as a lowering or abolition of the tariff would have direct and disastrous results upon our employees and ourselves first, and then later on other classes, that nothing should be done to disturb the fiscal system which has brought the country so far in safety and prosperity and that the measures of protection now afforded to Canadian national development by the tariff should be continued."

### LIMIT IS URGED ON COAL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Holding that a charge of more than \$5.50 per ton for domestic anthracite coal at the mine is excessive and that speculative elements still enter into the coal situation, Eugene C. Hultman, Massachusetts fuel administrator, has written to William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York and chairman of the special committee on reconstruction and production, suggesting that a hearing be called of all producers, jobbers and wholesalers charging in excess of \$5.50 per ton.

Mr. Hultman says that, following investigation, he has concluded that the price named is the maximum fair price and that a calling to account of those charging more to Massachusetts dealers resulted in diverting some coal from the State. He adds that competent authorities are convinced that if the activity of speculators in the anthracite product could be eliminated the price would be much lower.

"Prompt action in this matter," Mr. Hultman wrote, "will prevent higher prices and tend to reduce present prices. It will more quickly bring about readjustment in the coal industry by permitting the economic law of supply and demand to become operative on the same basis as before the war with competition fixing prices. The anthracite operators are now considering the adoption of a fair price method which will be satisfactory to the Department of Justice. If immediate action is taken to investigate and trace independent coal to its source, I think the fair price will be much lower than if nothing is done at the present time."

The fuel administrator suggested that such an investigation would provide a basis upon which to frame legislation. He expressed the belief that the production of anthracite coal has passed its peak but that the commodity is still in the process of readjusting from government control. Independent speculators, Mr. Hultman declared, "are still reaping a harvest by frightening the public into paying unjust and exorbitant prices."

### MANY ARRIVALS NOT IMMIGRANTS

Figures and Estimates for First Four Months of Current Fiscal Year Do Not Bear Out Reports of Floods of Newcomers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Immigration figures and estimates for the first four months of the current fiscal year, which began on July 1, do not bear out the widely disseminated stories of great floods of aliens seeking admission to the United States. The net immigrant admissions, recorded for the four months, total only about 200,000, which would be only at the rate of 600,000 net for the year.

The explanation is that a considerable percentage of persons who are coming into the country are not immigrants at all. They are citizens of other countries who do not intend to make this country their permanent domicile, or aliens who have once been admitted and who are now returning from visits paid to relatives or friends abroad. There is also a large exodus of aliens, though this outward movement has diminished somewhat from the peak reached in August.

In July, immigration totaled 62,832, and non-immigrant aliens admitted, 21,127; that is, more than one-fourth of the \$3,959 aliens admitted in that month were not properly to be classed as immigrants at all. The figures for the port of New York alone for that month were, respectively, 43,925 and 11,562.

Complete figures are not available for any month since July, but estimates of the total number of incoming aliens for August as \$6,500 for September as \$8,400, and for October as \$10,000, have been prepared by immigration officials. The figures for New York are as follows: August 57,900; September, 70,000; October, 74,600.

There is no adequate means of telling as yet whether the July proportions as to immigrant and non-immigrant aliens hold up during the succeeding months, but presumably they would not differ greatly.

The rate of emigration in July was larger than in September and October, but not so large as in August. In July emigrant aliens numbered 67,565, non-emigrant aliens, 11,940. The total for August was 43,800, for September 31,200, and for October, 33,000—all estimates, but considered reliable. For the port of New York, July departures totaled 29,525, of which number 23,844 were emigrant and 5681 non-emigrant aliens. Departures from New York in August totaled 27,000, in September 23,500, and in October 25,500.

Immigration has not reached the alarming condition that certain publicity it has been given would indicate. In the opinion of officials of the Department of Labor, who feel that some of the prominence given the question at this time may be due to a desire to promote restrictive legislation.

### CABLE CONFERENCE WORK NEARLY ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The International Communications Conference, which has been in session here for several weeks, has finished the technical portion of its work relating to world cable construction and improvement of existing facilities. Reports of the various subcommittees of the conference have been drafted and prepared for publication. Several of the technical experts are planning to return to their respective countries forthwith, indicating that general agreements on technical matters have been arrived at. "General Ferrie, inspector-general of French military telegraphs, and Mr. Poulaine, chief of the French Bureau of Telegraphs, will sail from New York today on the steamer La France."

While progress has been made with regard to technical features of new construction and general communication improvement, there are no indications that the powers represented in the conference have reached an understanding on the disposition of the former German cables. The subcommittee dealing with this question is still at work. This has, throughout, proved the most formidable obstacle facing the conference.

### CONTROVERSY OVER A LIMESTONE STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Several thousand workmen in the limestone region near Bedford, Indiana, are involved in a controversy with the employers of that locality, and the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor has sent P. T. Hawley to Bedford for the purpose of resolving the difficulties. It is understood that the trouble was precipitated in large part by the action of the employees, through union locals, in firing certain foremen, on the ground that the foremen had remained at work during a strike six months ago. The employers contend that this is a violation of their agreement with the

### THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME  
ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOWS AT THE LOWEST PRICES  
Matinee Daily  
Seals Selling 3 Weeks in Advance

men, and, furthermore, that such action at so late a date is hardly what should be expected. The foremen contend that they did not work, but merely remained at the plants in order to prevent company property from deteriorating during the period of idleness.

### AMERICAN BUSINESS IN GOOD POSITION

International Situation Less Satisfactory, Says New York Banker, Who Stresses Need of Determining War Indemnity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The fundamental conditions of the United States are so sound that by far the majority of its business enterprises are in good financial position, Willis H. Booth, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, declared in an address yesterday before the members' council of the Merchants Association of New York.

"In the situation abroad, which imperils us continuously, we feel more helpless," he said. "The expansion of foreign credit when needed and possible will help to restore political order. Whatever moral influence we can get our government to assert that will result in a speedy determination of the war indemnity will be the most definite thing that we can do. While this is unsettled and no balance sheet of Europe can be drawn, unrest of a positive order is bound to be with us."

"Pending our gradual mental adaptation to doing business under new conditions we need most of all rational courage, not the courage of the enthusiast, but the courage of quiet judgment. On the measure that we keep our courage and learn to grasp the intricacies of exchange and international reactions, the success of our various business operations will depend. We are looking into a new era. We will have to adjust ourselves to a new type of business thinking."

"We are coming, in our efforts at definition, over the same road that we went up. As we inflated credit, commodity and costs we are now engaged in the process of deflating credit, commodity and costs. The first of these movements is well under way and the second and third, which are vitally associated with it, have started on their way. When the task will have been completed, what we choose to call stabilization will be the result."

Discussing the business outlook, with particular application to the railroads, Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, said that for the first time in a generation the public fully recognized the social and economic dependence of individuals and communities on transportation facilities. He said that the attitude of the public toward the railroads had changed from intemperate and destructive to temperate and constructive regulation.

### INQUIRY ON WORKS COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, announced yesterday that he would go to Rock Island, Illinois, with William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, soon to investigate the workings of the Works Committee at the Rock Island Arsenal. The discharge of two workmen there has been protested by union organizations, but the Works Committee is understood not to have entered any protest. The Works Committee was established during the war as a measure of industrial democracy, and through its operation workmen select their own representatives to deal directly with the management whenever any grievances arise.

### BIDS FOR MEADE REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announced yesterday that all bids for the army transport Meade had been rejected and that the vessel would be re-advertised for sale. The Meade is British-built and was formerly known as the City of Berlin. During the Spanish War the vessel was in almost continuous service, and during the world war it was used as a training vessel for the Shipping Board.

### A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed

and the housewife who is looking for something new and novel in the flavoring line will find

### MAPLEINE

The Golden Flavor

measures up to all requirements in this particular. For puddings, sauces, French pastries, cake fillings, frostings, candies, etc., Mapleine is unexcelled as a flavoring.

Your grocer can supply you  
2 oz. bottle 35c  
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4c stamp and trade mark from Mapleine carton will bring the Mapleine Cook Book of 200 recipes, including many desserts.

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### DISCLAIMERS AS TO BLUE LAW CAMPAIGN

Three National Organizations Deny That They Are Backing the Movement, and Say They Will Hold to Their Own Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General disclaimers are being filed by several national organizations, with headquarters here, that they are actively supporting the so-called "blue law" program which has achieved a great deal of publicity of late. Certain organizations have announced plans to introduce, at the coming session of Congress, laws that would forbid almost any form of business on Sunday, including even railroad transportation and newspapers, and also any form of sport.

The Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union yesterday issued statements to the effect that their own work would continue to be the promotion of prohibition enforcement. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, said, in part:

"Our success has been due to the fact that we stick to one job. We have not united dry forces agreed upon their program. It did not include a blue law crusade. As individuals we favor or oppose certain measures, or so-called 'blue laws,' as they appear to our judgment or otherwise. The churches have backed the Anti-Saloon League and controlled its policy from the beginning. They understand this attitude and expect us to maintain it. The work of securing an honest enforcement of the prohibition law is one of the difficult unfinished parts of the league program. Reapportionment of Congress means another fight next year."

Miss Anna Gordon, national president, and Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, national legislative representative, made a statement in behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union along the same lines, pointing out that the object of that organization was to prohibit the sale of intoxicants abroad by citizens of this country, and enforcement of the prohibition laws.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the Board of Prohibition, Temperance and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, issued a statement defining the attitude of his organization toward Sunday observance. It was said on behalf of the board that it "is not in favor of 'blue laws' or any laws which are not sane, enforceable and in accord with the Constitution of the United States. Dr. Wilson's statement, however, attacked the idea of the "continental Sunday."

**PARK INVASION PROTESTED**  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture have passed resolutions protesting "against the invasion and injury of any of the national parks for commercial purposes." The trustees especially refer to the movement for a reservoir in the southern end of the Yellow-stone Park for the storage of water to be used for irrigation in Idaho.

*Hamamater's*  
Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK



Book tables are well filled these days.

New publications of many kinds tell what the world has done, and is doing; what people are thinking and saying.

For instance: *Theodore Roosevelt and His Times*, by Joseph Bucklin Bishop;

*The Letters of Henry James*  
Spanish America  
A Cycle of Adams Letters  
Margot Asquith  
Roaming Through the West Indies  
Riviera Towns  
Holland of Today

These, of course, are only a few of the interesting books that can be classed as late arrivals.

Many people like to look them over, scan them through, and enjoy a half hour or so in this quiet, inviting Book Shop. You are invited.





Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### A Guild of Beggars

In Hankow, China, even the most petty trades have their strong guild organizations, which regulate competition and settle disputes. The beggars have their organizations and once on a visit to Hankow I was fortunate enough to meet the head beggar of that city, a very capable man who had performed wonders in organizing and disciplining the crew who lived on Hankow's lean charity. He had apportioned the beggars between the different streets and had even arranged the exact amount each householder was to give to each beggar monthly. If a beggar violated any of the regulations set down to govern his conduct, complaint was made, not to the city officials but to the head beggar, who, out of the wealth of his experience, would attend to the offender with wisdom and dispatch. Some months after my visit Hankow was captured, first by the Manchus, for a long time the city was without its usual complement of officials, judges, policemen, etc. During this hiatus the beggars were kept in hand by the guild. The richer guilds employed men to take the place of the regular police, and the absence of political authority was little noticed, because it had never played a very important part in the lives of the residents.

### Petty France in London

The London County Council has decided to revive an old name of a district in Westminster, which at one time, in the Middle Ages, was inhabited chiefly by foreigners, many French merchants having their dwellings there, in consequence of which the locality had the name of Petty France. The names York Street and Brunswick Street indicate when the change of name followed the change of sentiment. Now Brunswick Street is to be called Paris Garden, when York Street becomes Petty France, and it is hoped what remains of the beautiful though decayed interiors of houses in the neighborhood may be restored by the taste that has always been recognized and appreciated by the English, whatever the political opinion of the day may have been.

### "The Call of Blue Waters"

The American is a true lover of badges and diplomas, and one hates to contemplate how many millions have been spent by my countrymen, who have applied themselves to study, not for the sake of study but in the pursuit of something to frame on the wall. I am the more charmed therefore to learn that the government, with its own purpose of course of turning landlubbers into salt water adventurers, has a correspondence school of its own, with a free certificate beckoning at the end.

The other day the Bureau of Education forwarded me a bibliography called "The Call of Blue Waters." Here are 18 books, the bibliography coaxed, and if you will read two each from my four groups, you shall have a certificate signed by three public officials. I wonder if the certificate will do as a reference when I search for a maid, or a job as cook, or apply for a passport? One's efforts seem so purposeful when advancing on a certificate. Perhaps I shall.

I have chosen to read "The Cruise of the Cachalot" again, and Conrad's "Typhoon"; and I know I can manage Knight's "Modern Seamanship" and maybe Thomas Walton's "Know Your Own Ship." The section on machinery may be my Waterloo. Dyson's "Practical Marine Engineering" and the "Glass 'Blue Book of Facts,'" and the "Why and Wherefore of Navigation" do not invite as the top of the list with Dana and Bullen and Marryat; ah, there's the rub. I am only an American reader in search of romance and certificates, and not a viking from Briton or Scandinavia, after all.

### The Monkey-Pod Tree

If you could imagine anything as absurd as an enormous pink duckling, just hatched, with shell-pink down, you could see for an instant before you laughed at your absurd fancy the good old monkey-pod tree of Hawaii. Why in the world monkey-pod? There isn't the sign of a monkey face or a monkey tail, or a monkey paw in any of the monkey-pod's whereabouts or the fruits thereof. The pods bear no signs of monkey influence. The branches look innocent of any monkey inhabitants.

Under the monkey-pod tree there is always rich ground, because the

earth is always made out of crumbled pods and the seeds that have never sprouted. They lie there in the hot sun smelling spicy and sappy and sweet, long, black, lumpy, sticky pods. And after a time they get just like dust, only not dry-smelling like dust, but sweet-smelling. Under the tree begins to grow up the strangest and most exotic of little plants, plants with stems and bulbous excrescences and spotted, saucy-faced flowers.

When you pull a piece of bark off the chunky old monkey-pod tree you smell so much resin that it seems to you that the hot sun alone would be enough to set the bark flaming like a torch. It makes a tall, pointed flame, like the flame on a big candle. Fire lurks in the tree somewhere, that is certain. They say that at one time the old Hawaiians tapped the tree as Americans do a sugar maple.

## POETRY OF THE COTSWOLDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I have seen it asserted that the Cotswolds have as good a right to be called Shakespeare's country as that around Stratford-on-Avon, Hampton Lucy, and the Forest of Arden. But, no matter how many citations and allusions may be found in the plays to support this contention, Warwickshire will never lose her proud title, or be compelled to share her honors with any other country. For they know other shire in all England whose towns can vie in sheer beauty or in literary, historical and legendary associations with Stratford-on-Avon, Coventry, Warwick, and Kenilworth. But say the names, and bewildering pictures are evoked—Shakespeare and Godiva, Queen Elizabeth and Amy Robsart, Tennyson, Sir Walter Scott. There is no such extravagant ore among the Cotswolds. They have received less than their meed of praise from poets and writers, though lately James Elroy Flecker pursued the elusive Pan through Cranham woods; and in some of his loveliest passages William Morris has woven an embroidered hem round the southern skirts of the Cotswolds, where the hills drop downward to the meadow lands of the Upper Thames. But the wide, bare uplands and the deep, shy valleys of the Churn and the Windrush and the Evenlode still await their Hardy or Blackmore.

Historically it has been a country of episodes rather than the scene of great and decisive events. The closing act of the Civil War was on the bleak heights of Stow in the Wold, where King Charles' last army was broken, and Sir Jacob Astley, a prisoner, told his captors that their work was done, and that they might go and play, unless they had a mind to fall out among themselves.

No place is more thickly peopled with memories than London, but there new deposits are ever forming, until even so comparatively recent an epoch as the eighteenth century seems more remote than do the Middle Ages to a dweller in the countryside. It needs, perhaps, an even more powerful imagination than that of the poet, who saw the "Traffic of Jacob's ladder set between Heaven and Charing Cross," to picture to himself the great city as it appeared to Shakespeare when he trod its streets.

But among the quiet and lonely hills of Cotswold events long past stand out like landmarks. I remember that once, when I was pursuing the course of a rough country lane, I fell into talk with a passing peasant, and learned from him that along this neglected and half overgrown trackway the parliamentary army had marched to besiege Gloucester. Nor was this all, for tradition, speaking through his mouth, had preserved the exact details of the route taken by the Roundheads, as they wound from village to village across the intricate and broken country that lay on their line of march. And the persistence of memories such as these seems natural enough in a land where so much is presented to the eyes that dates from a time even earlier than the period of the Civil War.

I am not thinking of the Roman villas, though of these there are to be found among the Cotswolds examples as numerous and as perfect as may be met with anywhere in the British Isles. Neither am I concerned with many little ancient churches, which still retain wholly or in part the character and the features given them by their original Saxon and Norman builders. These churches and villas are the antiquities of the Cotswolds. But buildings, of a beauty inmate in themselves and deepened by the hand of time, which in other districts would rank as antiquities, seem here to make no claim to that title. We try them by another standard; and, just as in Rome a Baroque church or a medieval stronghold passes for modern, so in the Cotswolds a seventeenth century manor house or farmstead seems merely to fall into line with a host of others, its contemporaries and equals.

### Tenterden Steeple

Bishop Latimer, the Protestant reformer of 500 years ago, had a way of relating stories in the pulpit by way of illustrating his text. He told one about Sir Thomas More which he described as "a merry toy." Master More was sent in commission into Kent to try and find out the cause of the shelving of the Goodwin sands that blocked the haven of Sandwich. Having called a meeting of men of experience he asked them what could be done in the matter.

Among the company was one who More thought was likely to know the cause of the trouble. The man admitted that no one knew more than he did about the coast.

"Forsouth, sor," quoth he, "I hold that Tenterden steeple is the cause of Goodwin sands. I remember the building of Tenterden steeple and before that there was in no manner of speaking any flats or sand that stopped the

haven, so I find the steeple is the cause of the destroying and decay of Sandwich haven."

Nevertheless, More missed the point. The man was, of course, referring to the old story that the abbot of St. Augustine, Canterbury, had taken the money provided for making good the sea wall, and expended it on building the steeple. As a consequence of this, the sea forced its way through the protections to Earl Godwine's Island, so causing the inundations of 1099.

## WELLS MAY FAIR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A narrow wood of thorns and silver birches, wound about with many watercourses, springs and streams; in the midst, one great oak with spreading branches—that might be a symbol of Wells, little lost town in the shadow of that stupendous West front.

May Day is the great opportunity for things non-ecclesiastical to triumph in Wells. Cathedral dignitaries become of no importance whatever. Now from a score of Mendip hamlets the country people pour in, to enjoy themselves in their own way, rollicking at their ease, spending money royally for once. Toto, the performing dog, is making a fortune; the canvas twopenny gaff is packed tight and overflows on to the pavement. Thickest youths throw for coconuts; shy village girls are giggling about the booths. Now and then a dull roar sends a thrill through a crowd of little boys. "Lions and tigers," they whisper, pressing closely towards an inclosure painted to represent such a scene as no tiger ever beheld.

Circling and swaying in stately curves, ablaze with lights and gilding, roundabouts are easily the most beautiful things in all May Fair, especially when loaded with happiest smiling faces, men, women and children.

"We did go early," says the thrifty mother of six, "then you do get a longer ride for your money."

There is an alien current that mingles but never blends with the crowd of revellers, a strange race, three-parts gypsy, astute and "slim." Modern England knows few hereditary callings save these show-people who have been on the road for centuries, literally "moving" with the times. The traditional gypsy wagon is fast giving place to the motor caravan, built on the lines of a Pullman car, magnificent with plate glass and varnished, oil-stoves, pianos, plush-covered sofas. It is with foreign face and foreign air that the mistress of the caravan moves among the stolid Somersetshire rustics; she is like some exotic queen, a peony among buttercups. Tradesmen know her for an exacting yet spendthrift customer; she buys the best of everything, and pays on the spot with the silver that flows in so willingly from the merry crowd.

Tomorrow some of them will be looking forward again in the time-honored country saying: "Only 364 days to Wells May Fair."

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their utility and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

### The Armenian Liberty Loan

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Armenians as well as Americans are going to have an opportunity to contribute to a real Armenian Liberty Loan drive, at no distant date.

Alexander Khadissian, president of the Armenian Republic, formerly the Mayor of Tiflis, Russian Caucasus, and Avedis Aharonian, the president of the Armenian delegation to the Peace Conference, Paris, are soon to come to America. They will be the guests of honor of His Excellency, Ambassador at Washington. The main object of their visit will be to launch a \$20,000,000 Armenian Liberty Loan drive. It is also expected that they may assist President Wilson in settling the boundary terms of Armenia.

These high officials have been conducting such loans in the Caucasus, Constantinople, Egypt, France and England with great success. It is the latter which inspired them to come to America for a similar purpose.

Armenians for the first time will have the opportunity to welcome two native presidents, a great innovation to a country and a people which for 500 years have been under the yoke of Muhammadans. They will bear with them the great tidings of Armenia's resurgence which will be as music to the ears of those people. Armenians have long since proved to the world their unconquerable courage, and their resiliency is something to marvel at. No other nation, under the sun, has suffered so much for the sake of independence.

Every Armenian as well as American should do his utmost to crown this forthcoming campaign with success, not only from a monetary standpoint, but as a glorious tribute to a people, who phoenix-like have arisen from the ashes of the past and are assured of a great and glorious future.

Armenians have been our faithful allies throughout the period of the war and their tricolor of red, blue and orange, should wave triumphantly over their homes of the free and the brave.

Gallant armies of Armenia have given inspiration to all foreign travelers who have witnessed their maneuvers. They are the sole defense of the mother country. Such a Liberty Loan drive will contribute morale to both the armies and the people who deserve every consideration that can possibly be shown them.

(Signed) MISSAK TURPANJIAN, West Hoboken, New Jersey.

## PEOPLE'S HOMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

All down the centuries people's homes have conformed to their natural surroundings. In the earliest days, before there were either tools or fashions, necessity was the chooser of habitations. Cliff, cave, and tree dwellers picked their abodes according to their ability to stand off animal and human enemies. Consequently their dwellings not only conformed with the landscape but were the landscape. No doubt one thought twice in those days before "shinning" a tree or thrusting his head into a hole. Possession was ten-tenths of the law and the thickest skull proved it.

As emotions calmed down and the inhabitants began to come out of their retreats and strut about safely in the open they found they could afford personal tastes and traits in dress and customs. Their homes, however, remained uniform. They must utilize the natural resources at their doors, whether stone or mud or wood; utilize them in such a way as to keep out the weather, and in no larger quantities than conditions necessitated. Although perhaps our earliest ancestors had no idea of "art" or beauty, still their shelters were both artistic and beautiful. In other words, they merged quietly into the topography of the country, had a purpose in life, and made no pretensions to anything but what they were. Is that not a standard for all home-builders to follow?

Wherever folks are free to build according to their natural desires, wherever civilization, so called, has not twisted them away there you still find the simplicity of habitation. Frederick O'Brien, who spent a year in the South Seas among a race only recently touched by the white man's ways, writes:

"Here and there I saw a native house built of bamboo and matting, very simple shelters, with an open space for a doorway, but wholesome, clean and, to me, beautiful," and then he speaks feelingly of the modern huts, "painted bright blue and roofed with corrugated iron."

### Hopi Indian Cliff Dwellers

And look at the Hopi Indian ruins that still hang upon the painted cliffs of the Arizona desert, of which Ethel Rose says:

"The Hopi houses were built of the earth into such perfect imitations of the strange square forms of the surrounding buttes that it was almost impossible for even the keen eye of an Indian to tell houses from turreted hills. The Hopis, through the same instinct of protective security that mottles the breast of the thrush, that streaks the tawny tiger with stripes like the shadows of jungle reeds, have achieved one of the most perfect examples of architectural fitness known to the world."

Modern standards might not call such homes beautiful, but to the inhabitants they were certainly beautiful, for they were made in conformity with their religion, their customs, and the bright, interminable deserts about them.

Farther west, in California, the old Spanish mission buildings are as low and bare as the country, but as one commences to climb the mountains the architecture changes, cottages nestle into the foliage, rocks and beams from the hillside appear in the walls, cedar shingles and slates in the roofs. In Switzerland are seen similar effects. There the weather-beaten masses of timber jut out through the pines and firs like great moss-covered boulders, and the peasants have rolled up the logs and beaten the natural earth and reared the rocks into fences until they are as close to nature within their homes as without them.

About the bare pastures of Ireland and the rocky coasts of Nova Scotia we find the cold, unpainted cottages outcropping like the surrounding boulders from the hillside and weathered by wind and storm into close relationship with them. Economy is the architect and need the decorator, but neither college decrees nor gold could design anything more in harmony with land and sky. Build on bow-windows and balconies, enclose them with latticework and formal gardens, and you would have incongruous blots on the landscape. Surely it is the thatched cottages and barns of English villages rather than the millionaire's palaces that create the atmosphere of charm and homelikeness that every visitor appreciates; it is the white walls and pink roofs of the Neapolitan fisherman that the artist paints, rather than the great villa on the cliff above.

Where in the northern wilderness will you find finer or sturdier? The big logging-camps are built of the very trunks that were removed to give them room. Moss and bark still cling to the walls; spalling form the bunks, squared timbers benches and tables. And when you come suddenly upon one of these camps at the end of a trail it is as if the trees had gathered themselves together, lopped off their greenery and formed themselves into a hostelry for your benefit. Even the forest folk, furred and feathered, accept these man-dwellings as harmless innovations, ranging through and over them as soon as they are vacated. Indeed the porcupines, chipmunks and woodchucks prefer to them the tangled swamps.

### Unobserved by Deer

A trapper or timber-cruiser can make himself a log shelter with no other tool than his trusty axe. Slabs of bark will shed the rain and moss and mud will forbid the wind. A fire-ranger, demanding something better, will square his timbers, put tar-paper on his roof and tote in a cooking-stove in sections. But when he is done, his home is so much a part of the wilderness that it disappears a few hundred yards away, and moose and deer come down to drink before his door. In winter, when the drifts pile to the eaves, blot out the fuel heap and the foot-worn paths, there is nothing left but a window and a stovepipe, scarcely more than is found about an Eskimo igloo.

An igloo is perhaps the best example

of a house that conforms to its surroundings to be found the wide world over. They say the igloo is rather cramped for room, but on the other hand the high cost of living can have little effect on the price of "building materials" within the Arctic Circle. And to the explorer the glimpse of an ice-hut through a gathering storm must seem more inspiring than a hundred boulevards to a city dweller.

This brings us to the very antithesis of the tent and tepee, the modern skyscraper apartment house! It conforms to nothing, unless it be the gray clouds that all but brush for foreheads. Its materials are brought from great distances and are heaped one upon another without the slightest attempt to pattern anything in nature. It herds a myriad who have had no hand in its building and feel no sense of possession. It may be beautiful in its way, but it is the beauty of the uncouth, the grotesque, and can never satisfy the home craving in the human heart.

## A DAHABEAH ON THE NILE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are at least three varieties of native boats on the Nile. This is contrary to the way I remembered it from the reading of several romances the scenes of which were laid in Egypt; but it is true, nevertheless.

I had supposed that all boats on the Nile were dahabeahs. There are dahabeahs, of course; just now there are some dozens of them moored near the Kasr El Nil Bridge and along the shore of Gezira Island. But also there are feluccas, the sailing boats that are to be hired for jaunts on the river. Above all, there are market-barges, freight-carrying boats with the spread of lateen sail that is such a characteristic feature of every picture of the Nile.

From the same romantic authority my recollection of dahabeahs was that they were extraordinary craft—abodes of luxury; magnificent with oriental draperies and fragrant with eastern perfumes; and peopled with soft-floored, dusky servants. A trip on a dahabeah was a succession of idyllic changes of scenery. The boat was a floating home, to be shifted at a word. One had but to give an order to the sailing-master—who received it with a salaam—and lo, the anchor was raised, or the mooring lines ashore pulled in, and one was off for Thebes, or Assiout, or some other wonderland.

So we decided to hire a dahabeah for a cruise up the Nile. It was out of season, and all that, but such things are of small importance. Accompanied by an interpreter, we set out. He assured us there were two ways of doing what we sought to do. One was to apply to "Meester Cook"; the other was to make the rounds of the dahabeahs, select one that suited us, and then come to terms with the owner. We chose the latter method. Applying to "Meester Cook," it seemed, would rob us of the joy of picking and choosing, debating and planning.

On our part, as we drove to Gezira, we assured the interpreter that we wanted a boat of moderate size and one that was spotlessly clean. We would prefer to take the owner's servants and crew. The cook must be good, the crew amiable. Let us find what we wanted, we said, and we would take the whole business, lock, stock and barrel, move our bags on board at once, and set sail as soon as the skipper was ready.

Especially did we emphasize that the crew should be amenable to our roving inclinations. We were creatures of impulse, we explained; we would insist on going wherever we wanted to go, and tying up wherever we pleased. That was the way they did it in the books, and it was the way we intended to do it. And anyway, that was what you expected when you chartered a dahabeah.

All this we told him, and more. And he nodded, to signify that he understood. Having crossed the bridge to the island, we strolled along a palm-bordered walk beside the river. By the bank were moored dahabeahs of every variety. It was a splendid assortment. We even became argumentative trying to decide which of them we should favor with closer inspection.

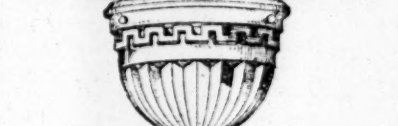
We boarded several, and were shown around by the caretakers. But we did not find what we wanted. They were dilapidated or they were unfurnished; or they were undergoing repair; or there was some other reason why they did not suit.

But after a diligent search we discovered one which in size appeared to be about what we sought. The dark-skinned gentleman who met us excused himself and went within, opening doors and windows. At that, when we entered, the air was stuffy, as if it had not been stirred since the outbreak of the war. There were staterooms, such as they were; there was a bathroom, with a round, shallow bathtub hanging on the wall; mattresses and bedding rolled up in airtight bundles; some kitchen utensils and cracked china, and sundry tables and chairs. On the upper deck was something that resembled a park

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bench, on which we could sit and contemplate the river view.

"Well, it might do—on a pinch," we said, deliberating, "but it would take a bit of fixing."

We summoned the caretaker to a conference. We discussed the details of making the vessel habitable. And then: "Ask him," said we to the interpreter, "how soon he can be ready to sail."

The caretaker smiled copacetically and made a speech. The interpreter looked abashed.

"He says," said he, "that the boat not sail at all. He not leave this spot, because he lose his place. Some other boat get it."

"What?" said we. "Not sail? What is a dahabeah for—if not to sail?"

Followed another question and answer. And again the interpreter, abashed, addressed us.

"He says these boats not sail, but stay all time this place. These boats they stay on land." He snickered. "He says—"

But we did not wait to hear what he said. Instead, we scrambled up the bank and strode down the palm-bordered walk, on our way back to town. Nor has the cruise been mentioned since.

## A GAME SANCTUARY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Week-end guests from the populous and near-by cities are amused at the signs posted conspicuously about the towns and villages of Marin County, California. That is, they are amused until they discover for themselves the pleasing results brought about by the enforcing of these signs which read, with occasional variations, to this effect:

State Game Preserve.  
Shooting Prohibited.

"But what is there to shoot? What is there hereabout to preserve?"

And then, as if in answer to some such questions as these, the pert whistle of a quail floats up from the undergrowth in a cañon; comes another clear call from the grass-grown knoll just above the macadamized road winding up the sloping hillside. Then a dainty bird darts from cover, poises gracefully and with topknot a-quiver, watches the approach of the pedestrians. A second bird joins the first, then follows a whole covey of quail, beautifully unafraid as the leader pipes to them assuringly and pilots them across the road straight up to the kitchen stoop of a near-by cottage.

It gives to these towns a truly charming atmosphere—this protection of wild game. Numerous coveys of quail frequent the wooded slopes of the hills, which are dotted with homes and naturally timid, but becoming more and more trusting as they grow to understand that mankind intends them no harm.

So, after seeing with their own eyes the benefits accruing from the "Shooting Prohibited" signs, the week-end guests are no longer amused, but heartily agree that these game preserves are tending to make the suburban districts more alluring than ever.

Nice and friendly and pleasant—this living in peace and harmony with the denizens of the wilderness, and now that the charm of such relationship is realized, the greater majority of Marin County inhabitants have been converted into staunch protectors of the game—few of them favoring any return to the "open" season for shooting either quail or deer.

## The Home Beautiful

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## SPANISH TAPESTRIES IN LONDON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Betrothal of the Lamb," one of a series of tapestries belonging to the Royal House of Spain, depicting the Apocalypse of St. John, is on exhibition in Burlington House in London. The series was woven by William Pannemaker at Brussels (1540?), and acquired by Philip II of Spain, and is the most wonderful production of this famous loom. It has been suggested that Albert Durer made the designs for this series, but it is much more likely that van Orley made the studies for them; the chief evidence being that they so nearly approach the treatment of the well-known Chasse de Maximilian by van Orley. The tapestry approaches in feeling the famous ones hanging in Angers Cathedral; it has a Flemish feeling, the borders and accessories being particularly beautiful. It is noticeable, however, that there is not the lavish use of patterns so usual in Flemish work of this time.

Another fine tapestry of gold, silk and wool, woven in an unknown shop in Brussels, belongs to the series of the "Seven Capital Sins," reminding one of the "Seven Deadly Synnes" series, three panels of which are at Hampton Court. The subject of the present tapestry is: Gluttony and Avarice, and the designer is unknown. A second edition of it was made by William Pannemaker, Peter Coeck of Aelst being the artist who painted the studies for it. There is also at the exhibition a "Miraculous Haul of Fishes," after the Raphael cartoon in the South Kensington Museum. It is one of a series depicting the Acts of the Apostles. In 1519 a series from these cartoons was woven by Peter of Enghien and taken to Rome to hang in the Sistine Chapel. Henry VIII of England had a copy of which is now at Hampton Court; and a further copy was made for the Royal House of Spain, of which this is one panel. This panel is superior to the other and is remarkable for its very fine border totally unlike any other in treatment on any existing tapestry.

The finest of all borders existing on extant tapestries are those by a pupil of van Orley's called Joss van Liere, and belonging to a tapestry here exhibited called "Romulus Proclaimed King." It is of gold, silk and wool, the third of a series of six representing the foundation of Rome, woven probably from van Orley's designs, although the drawings by him in Munich intended for the same object do not agree with this tapestry. The extraordinary beauty of the landscape in the top left-hand corner and the strewn flowers in the foreground make this work a joy to see.

These tapestries all come from the palace at Madrid, where they form national furniture to its rooms and are not accessible even to students of tapestry weaving.

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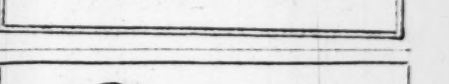


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## WAY OPENED FOR MEXICAN TREATY

President Obregon Is Expected to Act Upon Initiative of Washington-Cordial Aid Is Pledged to New Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—State Department officials expect that President Alvaro Obregon of Mexico, who succeeded to that office yesterday, will take prompt action along the line recommended in the letter given by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, to Roberto V. Pesqueira, the confidential agent of the Mexican Government and which suggested the appointment of commissioners to formulate a treaty that will end the discord between the two countries and insure American recognition for Mexico.

It is known that the State Department regards President Obregon favorably, and the belief is that his attitude since his election to the high office of President gave promise of fuller and freer cooperation with the United States than has been possible to achieve for many years. With the object lesson of the past few years before him, and the position of the United States made clear, there is a confident expectation here that he will endeavor to sweep the slate clean and establish close relations with the United States as the preliminary of restoring Mexico to a regular and legal status in international relations.

### Action Well Understood

There have been intimations that General Obregon himself had suggested the appointment of commissioners to draft a treaty between the two countries. This was not confirmed in State Department circles, but on the other hand it is taken that Secretary Colby had in his discussions with Mr. Pesqueira ascertained the views of President Obregon before he made his recommendations for the appointment of commissioners.

No move for the appointment of treaty commissioners will be made by the State Department until President Obregon formally indicates his adherence to the proposed course. It was stated that the Secretary of State would take a prominent part in the drafting of the treaty on behalf of the United States Government. It is expected that with the appointment of the treaty commissioners there will also be appointed a commission to take up the question of the outstanding claims of Americans against the Government of Mexico. These claims have piled up during the years of revolution, until now they have reached a very large total.

While the diplomatic status of Mexico will remain unchanged until after the enactment of a treaty, formal relations between the two countries will begin as soon as the commissioners get down to work. The appointment of an American commission to treat with a commission appointed by President Obregon establishes the character of the Mexican Government so far as the United States is concerned. American Support Assured

General Obregon will have from the outset of his administration the moral support of the United States Government in meeting the many arduous problems ahead of him. To one question in particular this country will pay close heed. The danger of revolution has hung over Mexico for a decade, and it is not pretended that this danger is over. There are still irreconcilable factors in Mexico, and there are prominent Mexicans outside who are not averse to making trouble for the newly-installed President. The possibility of trouble from such sources has not escaped the attention of American officials.

There have been rumors that Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, Juan Barragan and other prominent adherents of former President Carranza, who escaped from Mexico after their chief had fallen, had arrived at Havana, Cuba, after a period of refuge in Spain. Havana dispatches stated that these Carranza followers were on their way to Texas and the states of the Mexican border. Instructions have been sent to the United States secret service agents in this territory to pay particular heed to the observance of all the neutrality laws, the aim being to foil any attempt to make trouble for the Mexican Government on this side of the border. While there is nothing serious in the situation, it is believed that every precaution should be taken.

### Long List of Chief Officers

General Obregon is the fourteenth president, or officer assuming presidential power, since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz. With two exceptions they have reached the presidency by force of arms. Whether General Obregon can stop the revolutionary habit of the Mexican politicians remains to be seen. The list of presidents, beginning with General Diaz, runs: Francisco de la Barra, Francisco I. Madero, Pedro Lascurain, whose tenure of office was one of hours only, preceding the assumption of power by Victoriano Huerta; Francisco Carbajal, Venustiano Carranza on the occasion of his first occupation of Mexico City as "first chief"; Eulalio Gutierrez, Roque Gonzalez Garza, Francisco Laroze, Chezar, "Pancho" Villa, during his holding of power in the capital, and Emiliano Zapata, during his control before the return of Carranza; Adolfo de la Huerta, and Alvaro Obregon.

On the whole, the internal situation in Mexico is more favorable for an orderly and efficient administration than has been the case for many years. The country has been restored to a large degree of pacification and, de-

spite unfortunate incidents, it is indicated that life and property are as safe as could be reasonably expected in a country where recurrent revolutions brought the worst elements to the surface and put a premium on crime which the government was too weak to cope with. Mexico's trouble was as much, if not more, due to this as it was to the Carranza decrees and the confiscatory edicts which evoked the disapproval of this government.

Railroad communications and transport in general has greatly improved, it is stated. Mexican finances, though altogether sound, are far from being chaotic, and it is believed that domestic peace and international harmony, with the consequent inflow of foreign capital to develop unsurpassed natural resources, would soon put Mexico on the road to progress and prosperity. This is the belief that the new President assumes office.

### Obregon Inauguration

Many Americans Attend—Composition of the New Cabinet

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Gen. Alvaro Obregon was inaugurated President of Mexico early yesterday. Ceremonies began at midnight. A large number of Americans, including governors of three states, witnessed the ceremony.

Well wishers of Mexico, who came on special trains from Arizona, New Mexico and California, to see the inauguration were among persons closest to the front of the scene of activities in the capital when the general was declared President. A patriotic demonstration followed the ceremony.

The Cabinet of President Obregon is made up as follows:

Secretary of Gobernacion and chief of Cabinet, Gen. E. Plutarco Calles. Foreign Relations, Dr. Cuthberto Hidalgo.

Treasury, Adolfo de la Huerta (the retiring Provisional President). War, Gen. Benjamin Hill.

Agriculture, Gen. Antonio Villareal. Industry, Commerce and Labor, Rafael Zubaran Capmany.

Minister of Communications and Public Works, Pascual Ortiz Rubio.

In an interview President Obregon said: "Mexico will not ask admission into the League of Nations, but, should an invitation to membership be extended by the League, it would be given consideration. The Provisional Government under President de la Huerta did not request such membership, and it is the intention of this government to continue this policy of aloofness, as Mexico in making overtures for membership in the League would engage in a humiliating act entirely inconsistent with its traditional national pride."

"The great problem I face as the next Mexican Executive is that of general reconstruction. I have reflected my attitude toward various problems in a series of projects which I have already submitted to Congress for consideration. Of first interest to Americans, of course, is the oil problem, and in this connection I might say that articles 14 and 27 will not be abrogated. But I am sure that within a short time a commission will be appointed to regulate the application of these articles. I do not intend to make any recommendations to Congress regarding petroleum matters beyond urging that the commission be established and that all parties concerned be given fair and just treatment. I feel certain that this problem ultimately will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned."

"The most significant results accomplished by the Mexican Government which retired last night, undoubtedly was the pacification of the republic, which is a sequence to the revolutionary movement of last summer. The institution of economical methods in public administration, which has resulted in the equalization of the national budget and an approach to financial stability, is another significant result."

### Problem of Labor

"One of Mexico's greatest problems at present is that of Labor. I am positive that radicalism here is not so widespread that it constitutes a menace to the peace of Mexico. However, I do recognize that the workers have a right to fight for the betterment of their conditions, and my government will lend all possible aid to secure such betterment, if the workers act within the law and order. I recently submitted a system of pensions and insurance policies for employees who have grown old in service or who have become disabled as a result of their work. Certain wage increases are also proposed by the law."

"The constitution of 1917 delivers too much power to the chief executive without providing sufficient responsibilities, and it was the exercise of these almost tyrannical powers by Carranza that led to the revolution against him. The proposed law would make the president subject to trial if he in any way restrained the liberties of voters or attempted to prejudice elections, either federal or state; if he exerted pressure upon Congress or the Supreme Court to influence their action; if he attacked the sovereignty of any state; if he were a party to the formal administration of public funds or concluded treaties with foreign powers without the consent of Congress. The various members of the Cabinet would be made equally liable for not opposing the chief executive in such illegalities."

"I take the oath of office with the profound feeling that I have an immense task before me. I shall strive to administer my office with due regard to justice for all abiding by the law and the Constitution. With the cooperation of the country at large I hope to see unbroken peace and the prosperity of my country."

## "ZION PROTOCOLS" CALLED FORGERIES

Jewish Organizations Denounce as Malicious Invention Charge That Bolshevism Is Part of Conspiracy of Jews and Masons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The American Jewish Committee, the Zionist organization of America, and eight other Jewish organizations have issued a statement declaring that the so-called "protocols of the learned elders of Zion," now being circulated, are forgeries, and that the charge that Bolshevism is part of a conspiracy of Jews and Free Masons to secure world domination is a malicious invention for the purpose of breeding suspicion and hatred of the Jews and Free Masons in the United States in order to discredit "free government in the eyes of the European masses and thus facilitate the restoration of absolutism in government."

Among the signers of the statement are: Louis Marshall, Cyrus Adler, Abram I. Elkus, Oscar S. Straus, Julian W. Mack, Nathan Straus, Stephen S. Wise and Bernard G. Richards.

### No "Elders of Zion"

The statement says in part: "The protocols are a base forgery. There has never been an organization of Jews known as The Elders of Zion, or The Zionist Men of Wisdom, or The Wise Men of Zion, or bearing any other similar name. There has never existed a secret or other Jewish body organized for any purpose such as that implied in the protocols. The Jewish people have never dreamed of a Jewish dictatorship, of a destruction of religion, of an interference with industrial prosperity, or of an overthrow of civilization. The Jews have never conspired with the Free Masons, or with any other body, for any purpose."

"The contention that the genuineness of the protocols is established by the outbreak of Bolshevism in Russia 12 years after their publication, and that Bolshevism is a Jewish movement, is absurd in theory and absolutely untrue in fact."

"To say that the Jews are responsible for Bolshevism is a deliberate falsehood. The originators of Bolshevism were exclusively non-Jews. While it is true that there are Jews among the Bolsheviks, notably Trotsky, they represent a small fraction of the Jews and of the followers of Bolshevism. Lenin, who belonged to the Russian aristocracy and has not a drop of Jewish blood in his veins, was the creator as he has been the motive power of the Soviet Tschitchevin, who has conducted their foreign affairs, Bucharin, Krassin and Kalinin, all non-Jewish, are, with Lenin, the brains of the Communist Party."

### Composition of Bolshevik Cabinet

"The Bolshevik Cabinet, known as the People's Commissars, consists of 20 members, of whom Trotsky and Sverdlov are the only Jews, and they are Jews merely by birth. Of the central committee of the Communist Party, including Trotsky, there are four Jews out of 13. The so-called Extraordinary Commission, whose function is it to suppress opposition to the Bolshevik régime from within, is directed by a triumvirate consisting of a Pole and two Letts, none of whom is of Jewish origin. Although Trotsky is the head of the War Department, his general staff is composed exclusively of non-Jews."

"What is the motive of those who have set in motion this new onslaught of anti-Semitism? It is the motive that again and again has actuated autocracy and its adroit supporters—that of seeking a scapegoat for their own skins, so that they may be enabled under the cover of a false issue to deceive the public."

"We have an abiding confidence in the spirit of justice and fairness that permeates the true American, and we are satisfied that our fellow-citizens will not permit the campaign of slander and libel that has been launched against us to go unreprieved. There is enough for all of us to do in the great task of building up our common country and of developing the principles on which it is founded. Let not hatred and misunderstanding arise where peace and harmony, unity and brotherliness are required to perpetuate all that America represents and to enable all men to know that within her wide boundaries there is no room for injustice and intolerance."

## GOLDEN RULE FOR STATESMEN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The statesmanship that is needed today is the statesmanship of the Golden Rule," declared the Rev. James I. Vance of Nashville, Tennessee, chairman of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in his keynote speech at the opening session of the fourth quadrennial meeting of that organization yesterday. The ideals of religious freedom which brought the Pilgrims to America 300 years ago will be reflected in the six-day convention, which will coincidentally welcome delegates from 11 other countries to the American Mayflower Council, an organization formed to cooperate in the celebration of the Pilgrim tercentenary. "The war-hurt nations of Europe," Dr. Vance declared, "need bread and money, raw materials and markets, but they need friendship more. Give them good will and they will get these other things. Our business is to build human brotherhood and you cannot

build it out of a fraction of humanity. Obligation and opportunity always go together."

The speaker deplored the revival of selfish sectarianism and the derisive attitude of many toward internationalism. It is through the church and Christian doctrines and ideals, he said, that the people of the world must be brought back to peace. If this appeal is not heeded, Dr. Vance declared that he would not say the world is doomed, but that "the church has passed sentence on itself."

## ANTI-VIVISECTION VOTE DISCUSSED

New England Society Sees Progress in Ballot on Issue in the Recent California Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The vote in California in the recent election on the initiative referendum to prohibit vivisection in that State was conclusive evidence of growing feeling against the practice, rather than an overwhelming defeat of the issue, declared John S. Codman, acting president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, at a public meeting of that organization. He pointed out that, although the vote was approximately two to one against the bill, more than 240,000 ballots were cast in its favor and many voters refrained from taking a stand on the issue. Many of those who did not vote, Mr. Codman said, acted with the conviction that vivisection should be done away with, but were not entirely in sympathy with the drastic provisions of the California bill which would prohibit the practice, in any form and in any institution.

Work of anti-vivisection organizations should be turned into more practical channels, asserted Arthur Westcott of Boston, formerly a worker against vivisection in England, in a short talk to the meeting. Mr. Westcott recognized the moral issue involved in the attack on this medical practice, but urged that it is the end of anti-vivisectionists to convince people on this score and that the means of convincing should be fashioned along the lines of the usefulness of the practice. He cited an investigation of vivisection by a British Royal Commission at which it was brought out that experiments performed upon animals were not taken as applying to human beings.

"The vivisection table is only a stepping stone to the hospital ward," Mr. Westcott declared. "If experiment on animals does not prove to the satisfaction of doctors that the results apply to humans you will find like experiments being tried on those who, by force of circumstances, cannot prevent it. Ask the vivisectionist what good it has ever done and then challenge him to prove it."

Mrs. Frank B. Tracy, editor of Living Tissue, an anti-vivisection organ, told of the propaganda that had been carried on in the State of California against the referendum, behind which, she said, were business interests, the medical profession and, almost unanimously, the clergy.

## PRICE FIXING FOR MASONS' SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—That a card system is used by 14 dealers in brick sand and other masons' supplies to facilitate the fixing of a uniform price for these articles was testified yesterday before the legislative committee investigating the housing situation here. Admission of this fact, with its implication, according to Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, that it tends to show a combination of dealers to control prices, was made by George W. Steel, former general manager of the Standard Builders Supply Company.

The injunction obtained from Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss on Tuesday by Martin Conboy, counsel for the Builders Supply Bureau and the Association of Dealers in Masons Building Materials, restraining the committee from impounding the books of either organization, is of greater significance to the investigating committee than the mere withholding of these particular books, it is said. In fact Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, said it is expected to find much valuable information in these particular books.

However, he will make every possible legal effort to obtain possession of them. Without the power to enforce its mandates in this and other respects, the housing investigation committee will be "completely stripped of its power and may as well close its hearings and acknowledge itself whipped," it was said.

## POLICE CAPTAINS TO DEFEND FORCE

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Police Department, at present subjected to attacks by several newspapers which almost daily print the city's long roster of crimes, plans to combat its critics with publicity. Ninety police captains were ordered yesterday to make speeches on the work of the force at all club meetings and assemblies in their districts. A pamphlet of ready-made "talks" will be issued to each captain, who also will carry a copy of the police commissioner's report.

## "Say it with Flowers"

From Randall's Flower Shop 22 Pearl Street WORCESTER, MASS.

## PURPOSE OF FEE AGAIN EXPLAINED

Representative of Shipbuilder Supports Statement That the \$40,000 Was Paid Mr. Sands for Arranging Bank Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—John Cranor, representative of Wallace Downey, president of the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation, who was named with R. Wilmer Bolling and Lester Sisler as alleged participants in a bribe of \$40,000 said by Tucker S. Sands, formerly an official of a Washington bank, to have been given by Mr. Downey to influence the award of United States Shipping Board contracts to the shipbuilding concern of which Mr. Downey is president, denied any knowledge of the money being paid to Mr. Downey previously made regarding the purpose of the payment. Mr. Downey had said that the four \$10,000 notes were payment for a \$40,000 fee to Mr. Sands, for the latter's service in arranging a \$125,000 bank credit for the Downey concern to enable it to qualify for a Shipping Board contract.

### Publicity Desired

A prepared copy submitted by Mr. Bolling upon his appearance before the investigating committee was made the basis of questioning by the members of the committee. Asked if he still desired the investigation to be made with the greatest possible thoroughness and with the widest publicity given the facts that may be revealed as he had previously requested, Mr. Bolling replied emphatically in the affirmative.

That he had known Tucker S. Sands since about 1913, and that from 1914 on he had done all his banking with the Washington institution of which Mr. Sands was vice-president and cashier.

That an unpleasantness had arisen between the banker and himself regarding payment for extra work, requiring an extra charge, done on a house which he had contracted to have built for Mr. Sands. The sum involved in dispute in this matter was \$600. Mr. Bolling said, payment having been made by Mr. Sands in three installments, on February 18, 1918; June 26, 1918, and August 5, 1918. This sum, with a loan of \$500 made on May 21, 1918, has been the only money paid by Mr. Sands to him since December 31, 1919, Mr. Bolling testified.

### Threat Alleged

"Of the \$40,000 which Mr. Sands says was paid for procuring contracts of March 15, 1918, I never heard until it was mentioned in anonymous letters, coupled with threats that unless something was done to stop the proceedings of the Department of Justice against Mr. Sands, my name would be brought into it," Mr. Bolling's statement reads.

Lester Sisler, secretary of the Shipping Board from July, 1917, to March, 1919, supported in large part Mr. Bolling's testimony. Alonzo Tweedale, controller of the Shipping Board, whom Mr. Bolling succeeded as treasurer, said that Mr. Bolling had first told him of the rumors involving his name in the Shipping Board bribery charges. He confirmed Mr. Bolling's declaration that Mr. Bolling had immediately reported the matter to the Department of Justice. Questioned regarding Mr. Bolling's capacity to deal with financial matters, Mr. Tweedale said he would be "perfectly willing to trust any financial matter to him whatever, with the knowledge that it would be taken care of as well as by myself."

### New Board Meets

Defects Taken Up Before Investigating Committee Met, Says Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The new Shipping Board met yesterday with its full complement of seven members, the first time that this has happened in many months. Some of the new members have been visiting shipyards and ports on their way to Washington. At the meeting the general shipping situation was discussed and views exchanged as to the importance of various questions which have been awaiting the appointment of commissioners.

The new board consists of Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman, Georgia; John A. Donald, New York; Guy D. Goff, Wisconsin; Chester H. Rowell, California; Charles Sutter, Missouri; Joseph N. Teal, Oregon; Frederick I. Thompson, Alabama.

The chairman said that he and Commissioner Donald had been trying to do all that was humanly possible to strengthen weak links, and now that there were seven members at work, the burden could be better distributed and greater progress result. In regard to the matters being brought before the congressional investigating committee, the chairman

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## CONSOLIDATION OF PRISONS PROMISED

Massachusetts Penal Institutions, Nearly Emptied of Inmates Since Prohibition, to Be Put Under Single Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Large and general decreases in the prison population of the penal institutions of Massachusetts, following the enactment of the prohibition law, has culminated in positive assurance from B. Loring Young, state representative and prospective Speaker of the Lower House of the state Legislature, that drastic reorganization of the prisons and houses of correction will be effected at the next session of the Legislature. At the same time, Mr. Young assured the conference of probation officers to whom he was speaking, that the jurisdiction over the prisons of the 14 counties, formerly held by the county commissioners, will be transferred to the State Department.

With the decline in prison inmates resulting from prohibition, several of the county penal institutions were left with comparatively few prisoners, and these prisons were found to be an unnecessary tax burden and not even performing the negative service of housing offenders against the law. Movement for consolidation of these penal institutions into two or three conveniently placed prisons was made by state officials and urged by many connected with penal work. Opposition and lack of willingness to cooperate developed in county quarters, and steps for consolidation are still pending.

With the vesting of power over penal institutions in the State, however, it is pointed out that any form of consolidation felt to be advisable can be carried out. Sanford Bates, Commissioner of the State Department of Correction, has declared in favor of cutting down the number of prisons, and urged such consolidation to a meeting of county commissioners. It is expected that the jurisdiction over the penal institutions by the legislative change will be given to Mr. Bates' department.

"The penal institutions of the 14 counties and the State," declared Mr. Young, "should be administered as one department of the State. It is recognized beyond debate that we must have centralized control and uniformity in our correctional institutions. The Republican Party in its platform has given absolute promise that the jails and houses of correction, now maintained by varying standards by 14 different counties, should be consolidated and hereafter managed by the State."

It is estimated that the consolidation made possible by the decrease in jail population will result in a large saving in expenses of operation and cost to the taxpayer. It has been pointed out that there are two or three penal institutions large enough to accommodate those in the county prisons, and the buildings thus abandoned could be turned to some constructive purpose, as in the case of the Essex County House of Correction, which is now operating as a shoe factory.

## BANK RESOURCES INCREASE

AUGUSTA, Maine—An increase of \$25,154,000 in the resources of institutions under supervision of the State Banking Department was announced by Commissioner Frank L. Palmer in his annual report yesterday. The total now is \$266,233,952. An increase of \$16,000,000 in savings deposits, he explained, was responsible in a large measure for the unprecedented growth.

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## DOES FRANCE THINK TREATY UNTENABLE?

Marshal Foch's Act, in Disassociating Himself From It, Said to Be Proof of His Want of Faith in the Treaty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The reverberations of the Foch-Clemenceau quarrel will be heard for a long time. This is an age when no secrets are safe, when privacy is abolished, and when confidences are made to be given away. Gradually the world is learning the truth about what passed between its great men during the last few years, and the process is being aided by recriminations and indiscretions on the part of those who figure largest in the public eye. It came as a shock to France to learn, first, that Marshal Foch seems chiefly perturbed about the way he was addressed by Mr. Clemenceau, while Mr. Clemenceau in his turn, after all the adulation, betrayed such littleness of spirit as to demand that the guns announcing the beginning of the armistice should be fired at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as he would be rising to speak in the Chamber, instead of at 11 o'clock in the morning, as arranged by Marshal Foch, heedless of the havoc that might be wrought in the interval.

This revelation of Marshal Foch is, perhaps, the most illuminating incident which he records in the long interview given to the "Matin." But it is not, of course, the most important episode. It would not be wrong to see in this plain speaking the inspiration of the politician. One may disapprove heartily of the views and proceedings of Mr. Clemenceau, and yet feel inclined, as many do in France, to undertake his defense when after his fall by those who were his chief supporters when he was in power.

### "Treaty of a Traitor"

For whatever may have been the faults of Mr. Clemenceau, both in war making and in peace making, it cannot be forgotten that he drew his power and his prestige, which enabled him to commit any fault with impunity, from the adulation of those very politicians who are now suggesting that he should be tried by a high court of justice. They praised him and they supported him when he was opposing Mr. Wilson. They approved in Parliament the Treaty which they now consider the treaty of a traitor. They could have overthrown his government at any moment. Instead, they voted for everything that Mr. Clemenceau did and must therefore share the responsibility. The most curious thing is that while they denounced the Treaty they will not hear of revision. They condemn it as an impossible document and they pronounce its inviolability.

The act of Marshal Foch in disassociating himself from the Treaty is the most extraordinary proof that the Treaty is regarded as a blunder. It must not be touched, but it is so bad that Marshal Foch is anxious that when the High Court is proposed for its authors he shall be able to make it clear that it was not his handiwork. Mr. Poincaré, he says, was the only politician to help him to obtain the annexation of the Rhineland from Germany. Mr. Poincaré disapproves of the Treaty, but it is Mr. Poincaré who has been most conspicuous in the resistance to any alteration of its provisions.

### The Foch Charges

The charges which have been brought against Mr. Clemenceau by Marshal Foch and which are now being commented upon in all quarters may be analyzed as follows:

(1) That he was the adversary of the unity of command, that is to say of the measure which brought about victory, in spite of the legend that he was really responsible for the nomination of Foch.

(2) That he hindered rather than helped the conclusion of the armistice and only saw in it an occasion for a personal success.

(3) That he deliberately renounced all the facilities which the armistice terms gave him to dictate an efficacious peace, and that he was dominated by the British and American representatives in consenting to a bankrupt peace.

These are the accusations which are spiced with personal complaints by Marshal Foch that he was not treated with respect by Mr. Clemenceau. What Marshal Foch demanded was the complete French militarization of the Left Bank of the Rhine.

In a military sense the frontier of France should have been, according to Marshal Foch, fixed at the Rhine. His deepest blame of Mr. Clemenceau is that with the opportunity and the power of making such a military peace, he failed to do so. It is hardly necessary to point out that the conclusion of the world, as interpreted by America and England at that time, would not have stood for such a military peace, and Mr. Clemenceau was not making the peace by himself, but in collaboration with France's allies and associates. The peace may be good or bad, but it was obviously not so simple to obtain precisely the peace France wanted as Marshal Foch appears to suppose.

you ask me to win. I accept and you imagine you have made me a present."

### Work of Treaty Making

How did Mr. Clemenceau carry out his work of treaty-making? According to Marshal Foch, very badly. The armistice permitted no matter what kind of peace to be imposed, and it is clear that Marshal Foch, who has had since that epoch a great part in French politics, was in favor of a much more rigorous peace than was actually made. The actual peace did not give France the Foch security. Nor did it assure France's security. Nor did it stipulate that the occupation of Germany should continue until the Treaty had been executed absolutely fully.

Marshal Foch, according to the story, was not allowed to express his views until April, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor possesses documents which seem to disprove this allegation of the Marshal. However that may be, he pretends that only Mr. Poincaré was on his side. In May he set forth his views to the Supreme Council and he seems to be hurt by the fact that nobody said a word when he had finished talking. He was so hurt that, while the peace-makers were together, he went to Mr. Clemenceau and demanded some response. The Premier left him and spoke to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George. Then he returned to Marshal Foch and declared, "Our reply is that there is no reply." It is evident that the peace-makers considered that it was no part of a soldier's duty to turn statesman, and that he was assuming functions which did not belong to him.

### A Prophecy

Marshal Foch went to Versailles, but after the ceremony he said to the Minister of Finance, "With such a treaty you will receive from Germany only worthless checks." As two years after the armistice there is still no accord on the question of reparations, and the bonds that Germany has handed over cannot be realized, this prophecy of the Marshal's seems to be borne out.

With respect to the Treaty of Versailles, Mr. Tardieu argues that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George could not be treated as negligible factors in the negotiations. They replied "no" to many demands of Mr. Clemenceau. The ideas of Marshal Foch were well known and often discussed. He expressed them in writing on November 28, 1918, January 10 and March 31, 1919, and they were communicated to the Allies. Mr. Lloyd George was strenuously opposed to the occupation of Germany and offered, instead, the military aid of Great Britain and America. Mr. Clemenceau always took the part of Marshal Foch but was obliged to cede on some points. When Marshal Foch on the eve of the convocation of the Germans to Versailles showed his hostility to what had been done it was Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George who, urging that he was going beyond his attributions, demanded his replacement by another French general. Mr. Clemenceau eloquently defended the Marshal even though he was not in complete accord with him. Twice he declared that while he remained in power Marshal Foch should also remain.

Further, it was not only the Allies who were against Marshal Foch; the French civil powers also suspected him of exceeding his duties. Thus, Mr. Barthou wrote in his report on the treaty that however great was the authority of the military chief, a problem of the kind in question could not be treated by a soldier, who had a special viewpoint, isolated, and excluding other considerations than the military considerations. For the governments the problem presented itself as a whole. Even against the civil power Mr. Clemenceau defended the Marshal, thus suspected of a sort of Bonapartism.

The conclusion is that whether the Treaty is bad or good, Mr. Tardieu, who in reality made the Treaty, is not responsible, since he obeyed his political chief, Mr. Clemenceau, and Mr. Clemenceau is not responsible since he could not impose his will upon the Allies. Mr. Tardieu protests that he detests these polemics. He cannot see what France gains by these criticisms of the Treaty and the treaty-makers. To place the Premier and the Marshal in opposition, to open the acrimonious discussion, is to weaken the confidence of France in its leaders, and to weaken the confidence of the world in France. The image of the victory is broken by these debates.

But the dissatisfaction of France is extreme, and it is becoming plain that for some reason or other war does not pay, and however rigorous was the French cause—as indeed it was—there is as yet none of the luscious fruit of victory which was expected.

### NEED OF BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—That the future of the world is in the hands of the English-speaking races, is the conclusion reached by the Victorian Solicitor-General, Arthur Robinson, who has returned from a tour of England, France, America and Canada. The fact that Mr. Robinson delivered his impressions at a luncheon given in his honor by members of the Get-Together-Club was also significant. This club was inaugurated by the American Consul-General, T. Sammons, whose work in promoting friendship and a better understanding between the United States and the people of the commonwealth deserves hearty recognition. The Solicitor-General found that business men in those countries fully realized that the force that was going to hold together civilized society was the understanding and co-operation between English-speaking peoples. The future of the world lay in their hands and if one wished to protect society from economic and material collapse there must be money and co-operation between these peoples.

## HARVARD COLLEGE A CENTURY AGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In 1820 when Massachusetts Hall, the second oldest college building in the United States, was already a century old, Johannes Cochran Park with other freshmen at Harvard College received a book of laws from John Thornton Kirkland, then president of the college. The Harvard Memorial Society will celebrate the bi-centenary on December 10 by a dinner in the hall itself. The contrast of twentieth century and eighteenth century



Harvard College Yard from the northeast as it looked in 1821

Harvard will doubtless be drawn in vivid speeches. The difference in the university today and a century ago is perhaps even more surprising because of the great changes that have occurred in half the time.

President Kirkland's book of laws, a family heirloom, which belongs to Mrs. Alice Park of Palo Alto, California, tells the story of the Harvard of 1820 from the entrance examination to the conferring of degrees. It provides:

"No one shall be admitted to examination, unless he have a good moral character, certified in writing by his preceptor or some other suitable person. To be received into the freshman class, the candidate must be thoroughly acquainted with the grammar of the Latin and Greek languages, including prosody; be able to construe and parse any portion of the following books, viz., Dalmat's Collectanea Græca Minora, the Greek Testament, Virgil, Sallust, and Cicero's Select Orations; and to translate English into Latin correctly; he must be well versed in Ancient and Modern Geography; the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, simple and compound, single and double fellowship, allegation, medial and alternate, and Algebra to the end of simple equations, comprehending also the doctrine of roots and powers, arithmetical and geometrical progression."

After passing examination and having had bond for \$400 to pay bills furnished, the candidate received a certificate from the stewards. This in turn he presented to the president and then signed an engagement reading: "I, being admitted a student of Harvard College, do promise and engage, that I will observe and conform to the laws and regulations made for the government of the students of said college; and I will accordingly submit to and obey the several governors and instructors thereof so long as I shall continue a student of the said college."

This being done, the president furnished the candidate a printed copy of the college laws, quarters were assigned to him and he was fully matriculated. It is this copy of the laws that is now in Mrs. Park's possession. An elaborate system of regulations for the conduct of students was provided, penalties of various sorts being prescribed for infractions. Of course the president was the head of the administration, though he was subject to the orders of the corporation and overseers. The president, professors and tutors were called the immediate government, a sort of academic council in control of the college. Subordinate to them were proctors and monitors, mainly students.

### Enforced Sunday Behavior

Sunday observance was strictly enforced. There were daily morning and evening prayers. All college people were required to attend all college religious services. The only exceptions were the students belonging to the Episcopal church. Upon presentation of preferential documentary evidence they were permitted to attend the services of that denomination at the parish church in Cambridge. Coming late to prayers caused a fine of 2 cents to be assessed; to public worship, 11 cents; absence from prayers, 3 cents; from public worship, 33 cents; violation of the Sabbath, not exceeding \$1. Conduct during the week was regulated with like severity. Students were permitted to be absent from their rooms for half an hour after breakfast, between 12 and 2 and from the close of evening prayers until 5 p. m. Violation of the rule incurred a fine of 25 cents. Boisterous conduct in rooms during study hours called for a fine of \$1.

Apparently the college authorities intended the students should receive only such instruction as the instructors gave, so the students were absolutely prohibited from attending lectures or receiving instruction from people in Cambridge unless the teachers had received permission from the college authorities. It was added, however, that "The president may

give permission to scholars to attend upon an instructor who teaches merely the polite accomplishments."

There was no escaping public exercises either as a participant or auditor. Absence incurred a fine of not more than 33 cents. Each student from time to time was compelled to present something of a literary nature on a topic assigned by a tutor. Previous to presenting it to the audience he had to submit it to the tutor. After it had been approved it was presented in exact form. Failure to present the copy, or refusal to omit portions cut out by authority, meant a fine of \$1. Evidently there had been such things as student strikes in that early day, but they were not called by that

there were the Bowdoin prizes for dissertations in the English language. Also there were the Boylston prizes in elocution given at commencement time. Rewards in these contests amounted at the most to \$15. The Hollis fellowships were in existence then and were awarded on recommendation of instructors. These, however, were revocable in case holders failed to be diligent in their work or were found guilty of infractions of college regulations.

A hundred years ago the commons were in operation, with complete regulations. Students were compelled to live in chambers at the college or in quarters approved by the college authorities. They were compelled to

take their meals at the commons unless specially permitted to do so elsewhere.

### Reading Restricted

Library regulations were rather strict. Students could obtain books, but only such as were permitted by their tutors. Such a thing as browsing around among the books was prohibited. Should a student desire a special work not prescribed by his tutor, he had to apply personally to the librarian before he could touch it. All books had to be returned before leaving college. Any defacement of a volume was punished by requiring the offender to pay a fine or replace the volume. In case it was one of a set he had to replace the whole set.

The contrast between expenses of a hundred years ago and the present are remarkable, \$400 being the amount prescribed for a year at that time. But when one thinks of the difference in purchasing power of the dollar now and then it can be realized that higher education was very expensive in the days of long yoke. Also the fines of a few cents may seem trivial now, but they were items of importance then.

The book of laws is a volume of 56 pages, bound substantially, and is in a finely preserved condition. The pages are six by eleven inches in size, the printing very clear and the pages very little discolored by time. It is a most interesting relic and valuable as a source of information as to the conduct of Harvard College a century ago.

## IRISH BOARD IN AN AWKWARD DILEMMA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The moment has apparently been reached in Ireland when public bodies will have to decide which master they will serve. Some time ago the local government board issued a circular to the public bodies hitherto under their control, demanding their adherence to special regulations as a condition precedent to issuing those bodies certain loans and grants.

Since that circular was received many of these public departments have refused to submit their books and accounts to the Local Government Board auditors, whose authority to examine them had never been challenged until the new boards were elected early this year. These being almost without exception Sinn Féin, they proceeded at once to acknowledge the authority of the circular, and it demands that the officials must make up their minds forthwith to sever connections with one or other of the rival authorities. Therefore, many of those officials "facing both ways," are finding the position decidedly unenviable.

Union clerks of long standing, in recognizing the authority of the Dail, will be in fear of losing their pensions and may render themselves liable to dismissal by the Local Government Board. How will the board protect the officials who remain loyal to their service? Legally they should get full superannuation pay, and compensation for loss of office, and there is much speculation as to whether the treasury will recognize this obligation or not.

On the other hand, if an officer renounces the Local Government Board

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## SIR H. PLUNKETT ON IRISH REPRISALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir John Simon and Sir Horace Plunkett were the principal speakers at a meeting recently held at the Central Hall, Westminster, under the auspices of the London Liberal Federation. The object of the meeting was "To protest against the present methods of Irish administration," and a resolution was submitted protesting against the whole policy of the government in Ireland and especially against "the methods of indiscriminate murder and destruction adopted by the armed forces of the Crown," and calling upon the government to put an immediate stop to "these acts of terrorism and violence."

In proposing a resolution offering Ireland the fullest measure of Dominion Home Rule, Sir John Simon remarked that the Prime Minister at Carnarvon had the audacity to pretend that by reprisals in Ireland was meant nothing more than a kind of spontaneous self-defense, as a sort of irregular unauthorized vengeance. He (Sir John) deliberately called it a policy of reprisals and his impression came from the interview which General Macready gave to the American press.

The controversy raised by the Irish question was, Sir John considered, one which went far beyond the ordinary controversies of politics. He appealed to Labor men to consider it. If this present policy of administration were once tolerated by the common laboring people of this country there was no conceivable reason, he averred, why its application should be confined to Ireland. Had those hopeful prophets who thought two months' action of this sort was going to produce a better reign in Ireland ever read any history? Had they ever met an Irishman? The name of Cromwell, Sir John stated, was still hated in Ireland.

Sir Horace Plunkett, in seconding the resolution, declared that when Mr. Lloyd George grossly exaggerated Irish criminality in order to condone acts for which he was responsible it was a perfect outrage upon the decency of public life. The policy of reprisals was designed for one purpose only, to keep the Coalition Government in office. Over and over again the Irish question could have been settled, but for one consideration, namely, that Ulster must not be coerced. Every Irishman agreed that Ulster must not be coerced. What they protested against was an interpretation of that pledge which involved the coercion of 28 out of 32 counties of Ireland. Sir Edward Carson happened to exert more power upon the fortunes of the Coalition Government than any other living statesman. He belonged to a group which would fall to pieces if he left it and the defection of that group would mean an immediate general election and the end of the Coalition Government.

### AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS UNITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Transportation employees throughout the Commonwealth will be controlled by the new Australian Railways Union, the constitution of which was agreed upon in 1919 and has been endorsed by the State Railway Union. The establishment of the union was hastened by the recent decision of the High Court, which permitted state railway servants to have access to the Federal Arbitration Court. If the anomalies existing in the conditions of railwaymen in the various states are not speedily rectified, the Australian Railway Union will probably state a case in the Federal Arbitration Court.

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# FINAL ARGUMENTS IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Final arguments before the Full Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court in the case of Eustace et al. vs. Dickey et al. were completed yesterday and the hearing closed. The stenographic report of yesterday's arguments follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH  
November Sitting, 1920.

RUGG, C. J.; Braley, Crosby, Carroll and Jenney, JJ.

No. 1395.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. Trs. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al. Trs.

No. 1396.

Daisy L. Krauthoff et al. vs. Attorney-General et al.

No. 1400.

Attorney-General vs. Herbert W. Eustace et al.

No. 1402.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1415.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1423.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1432.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1440.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1448.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1456.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1464.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1472.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1480.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1488.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1496.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1504.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1512.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1520.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1528.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1536.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1544.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1552.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1560.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1568.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1576.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1584.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1592.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1600.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1608.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1616.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1624.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1632.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1640.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1648.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1656.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1664.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

No. 1672.

Herbert W. Eustace et al. vs. Adam H. Dickey et al.

Attorney-General had in truth argued the case of Eustace v. Dickey yesterday on the record as he found it, there was any occasion for any further controversy on the subject. If there is, I certainly would like permission, which I understood we had already received, to file a reply brief. I understood it in that way.

Mr. ALLEN. May it please the Court: I do not wish to have the statement unchallenged that I argued the case of Eustace v. Dickey yesterday. I argued only those issues which are raised in the information which I brought, and of course included in that information is the issue of the construction of the charitable trust.

RUGG, C. J. The original statement that was made to counsel respecting this motion of the Attorney-General, filed in Eustace v. Dickey, was that the Attorney-General may not argue orally his motion in No. 1395, Eustace v. Dickey, but may submit briefs. Other parties to that case may file briefs in opposition to that motion of the Attorney-General. It will be observed that nothing is said in that order or statement respecting reply briefs. The Court understood that counsel would understand from that statement that the Attorney-General was to support his motion, which was filed two weeks ago, or such a matter, by brief, instead of by oral argument and brief, and that counsel in that case who opposed his motion also might file briefs, but that they would be filed in accordance with the usual rule respecting briefs. Apparently that was not understood by counsel.

Mr. WITHINGTON. If your Honors please, the cause for the confusion, I think, was in what was said before your Honor at the meeting of all of the counsel when the revised schedule of times was made.

RUGG, C. J. Yes.

Mr. WITHINGTON. At that time, as I remember it, Mr. Abbott suggested that he needed additional time in which to argue this question of jurisdiction, and at that time your Honor said that in your order you had pointed out that that was a matter that was not to be argued orally, but that briefs might be submitted, and then Mr. Dawson brought up the question as to whether he might file a supporting brief, and your Honor said, as I understood it, and as Mr. Thompson evidently understood it, that the parties in Eustace v. Dickey who opposed that motion were to be permitted to file reply briefs. It was on that assumption that I had not filed any brief, nor has Mr. Thompson, as we assumed that until we knew the grounds on which the Attorney-General based his motion it would be entirely useless to attempt to file briefs which would cover the entire range of Eustace v. Dickey on that point.

RUGG, C. J. Within what time can that be done?

Mr. WITHINGTON. I can complete my brief in this subject today, and just as soon as the printer can get it in shape I will file it with the Court. That is something which, of course, I cannot control, but the matter of finishing the brief I will accomplish today, and get it to the printer at once.

RUGG, C. J. Is there anybody else who did not understand the matter, as your statement indicates, and who would like to file a brief?

Mr. THOMPSON. I should like until Saturday. I have not even read this document, which was handed to me yesterday. I have been so busy on other aspects of the case. I did, however, understand that the Attorney-General had already discussed all the issues of law in which he thinks the public is interested, presented in the record in Eustace v. Dickey. That was my impression.

RUGG, C. J. Perhaps in your oral argument and your brief you have presented all that you care to present.

Mr. THOMPSON. I have not had a chance to read the Attorney-General's brief yet to see whether over and above what he has argued here there is any technical question of jurisdiction, such as he seems to speak of now. If there is any such question discussed in his brief, that has not been discussed in the arguments already presented, I should like to have the opportunity until Saturday to investigate and file a brief. I think that the chances are even that there will be no occasion for any further brief, but I do not want to foreclose myself without knowing the facts.

RUGG, C. J. Very well. Counsel in Eustace v. Dickey opposed to the position indicated by the motion of the Attorney-General, filed in that case, may have until Monday next within which to file briefs.

Mr. Choate, you may proceed with your argument, if you please.

Mr. CHOATE. If your Honor please, may I ask how much time I have remaining?

RUGG, C. J. You have three-quarters of an hour.

Argument on Behalf of the Commonwealth by Charles F. Choate, Jr., Esq., resumed.

May it please your Honors: I seek to press home upon your attention the facts alleged in the opening paragraphs of the Attorney-General's bill, because in those respects his case is to be definitely differentiated from the case of Eustace v. Dickey. Those facts I ask you particularly to bear in mind as he shows—

"That the Mother Church is a reorganization of the original First Church of Christ, Scientist, which was founded in 1879 as an incorporated religious body and of which Mrs. Eddy was pastor; prior to August, 1892, Mrs. Eddy took steps to reorganize the church as a voluntary association; that at a meeting held for that purpose in August, 1892, four of her students, Ira Q. Knapp, William B. Johnson, Joseph S. Eastman and Stephen A. Chase, were duly chosen as its directors conformably with the usages of the church; that the reorganization was completed on September 23, 1892."

pose which pervaded Mrs. Eddy's entire life, for the extension, promotion and furtherance of the religion of Christian Science. It was a deed to provide her followers, those who believed in her teachings, with a church, and to establish that church upon a firm and perpetual basis.

Now, as we approach the deed of 1898, I ask your Honors to bear in mind this important feature of the Attorney-General's bill: This deed of 1898 has been discussed before you as if it were a separate, unrelated instrument, and was to be viewed and decided as if it stood solely by itself, as if the establishment of the Christian Science Publishing Society was the establishment for the first time of a trust and an institution to publish the Christian Science literature.

It is, and it may be, but not for the reason that he suggested. Not because she did not want to have Directors of the Christian Science Church managing the publications of the church, because there were already three in the Board of the corporation which turned the property back to her in 1897. But there are two fundamental reasons which may be suggested, which appeal to me and I submit should appeal to your Honors far more than that suggested by Mr. Justice Hughes.

In the first place, there was a certain and obvious inconsistency in a church, dedicated to the promotion of Christian Science, conducting by its incorporated officers a business for profit. It was good judgment, undoubtedly, and wisdom, to separate the Christian Science Directors, who were the ecclesiastical heads of that movement, from the business end, which was publishing the literature for a profit; a profit, to be sure, to be used in the interest of the church, but whose activities were wholly of a business character.

Again, the statute limiting the right of a church to take or hold property of more than a certain annual value was there directly in the way. The church had not then had the authoritative decision of Chase vs. Dickey, but what that decision might be could well have been anticipated by Mrs. Eddy's advisers.

Those two reasons are the reasons for separating in its legal aspect the Publishing Society from the church, and not because Mrs. Eddy did not want a man who was a Christian Science Director to have anything to do with the publication of the literature.

If the court please, the Attorney-General's information has brought to the attention of the court these facts which I have now been seeking to impress upon your minds. They were not involved, though I say that with qualification—they were not presented to the Master in Eustace v. Dickey. They might well have been if that litigation led those parties into the entire field of Christian Science, as we must necessarily be led because of the length to which the Master went in his decision. If the Attorney-General had supposed, or if those whom he represents, the beneficiaries of this church, had supposed, that, involved in Eustace v. Dickey, were to be these questions on which the Master has made rulings of law which if sustained level this structure to the ground and leave it without a future home, they would not have waited until that decision was rendered to have asked this court for a right to be heard upon it.

But who could have dreamed that Eustace v. Dickey, which started apparently involving only the right of Mr. Rowlands to occupy his office as trustee, would have effects as far-reaching as have been developed here? Who could have dreamed that the Master, appointed to find the facts, and authorized only to make such subsidiary rulings of law as would be necessary in finding those facts, would have dealt with the whole question of the origin and history and legality of the church which Mrs. Eddy founded,—with the result that, having been persuaded to view the whole proceedings with an unsympathetic eye, and having been imbued with the prejudices which the zeal of litigation has instilled into the minds of those who represent the Trustees, he should reach a result as fatal to this great movement as this?

As I said, I submit that the Attorney-General needs no further justification for his action, and the fact which fact is conceded—that this is a public charitable trust; and when I say "this" I mean the Christian Science movement as evidenced by the church and all its subsidiary activities, and the funds which have been given to carry on that trust; and that he is justified to come before this court, in view of the cross currents of litigation, which, each presenting but one small aspect of the picture, may leave your Honors in a position where, unadvised as to the effect of a decision this way or that, the whole movement may be destroyed. And with him, and supporting him, is this whole body of Christian Scientists, who see everything that they have hoped for and believed in imperiled by this attack in an entirely collateral issue, involved in the removal of a single trustee—the question of whether they have got any church, of whether there is any trust and what that trust is, or what its future is to be.

Now, in summing up these different points which I have urged upon your Honors, I submit this. This case of the Attorney-General's has brought together all these different threads, and all these different trusts, and has presented them in a simple, united whole. Does anyone doubt but what that is the real whole of Mrs. Eddy's purpose? Does anyone doubt that it was her purpose, and the one central purpose of her life, to extend and promote that religion which she believed had been revealed to her and for the promotion of which she believed she had been inspired?

In Exhibit 464, at page 49 of the volume of exhibits, at the end of the reservation, which was called to your attention by Mr. Justice Hughes yesterday, and which is the document that Mrs. Eddy wrote, entitled, "A

Gift to The Mother Church, and a Grant of Trusteeship," there follows, after the words that were read to the Court by Mr. Justice Hughes yesterday, this language:

"This property is only to be held in trust by the above named persons for the purpose of carrying on the business which has been conducted by the Christian Science Publishing Society at Boston, Massachusetts."

The deed of 1898 carries substantially the same meaning, and unquestionably the same purpose.

Now may I ask leave to impress this upon your Honors' minds? Mrs. Eddy had revealed to her in 1866 the doctrine which she believed in and has taught. She established her church in 1879. That church existed with forms and practices and usages and followers and Leader until 1892, when it was reorganized. As one of the activities of that church, this Christian Science Publishing Association, not in name but in fact, in substance, came into being in 1893, and was under the control and direction of the same Leader to whom the religion was revealed, and who was the Leader and Founder of the religion from 1883 until 1887. It took various forms. The activities were in part conducted by the National Christian Science Publishing Association, later by an incorporated body, which lasted only for a year. Then what followed? That it was obviously and entirely under the control of Mrs. Eddy is plainly indicated by what happened in 1897, that the Publishing Association, then a corporation, conveyed to her everything that it had, and it had real estate as well as personal property, copyrights, money, a going business of publishing the literature of the Christian Science Publishing Society. She gave the real estate outright to the Church; she gave the personal property and the business as a going business to these trustees. But for what purpose? As she said:

"Only to be held in trust by the above named persons for the purpose of carrying on the business which has been conducted by the Christian Science Publishing Society."

And I ask you not to lose sight of the feature of continuity and gradual growth and development in this entire dominant trust, which is the central keystone of the structure,—the promotion and extension of the doctrines and beliefs of Christian Science, as to which the publication of the literature was but one of the activities. She gave to the church, which meant to those who believed in what she taught, the church edifice, where they might worship; she gave to another agency or instrumentality the business which she had conceived, inaugurated, developed, carried on,—the business of publishing the literature, which would promote and advance the doctrines of Christian Science; but only for the purpose of carrying on the business which she had carried on before, under, first, her own name, under her own guidance; then through a committee called the National Christian Science Publishing Committee; then through a corporation; and now through a trust.

Now, it presents a very different aspect when you view the deed of 1898 in that relation from what it does when you view it as a single isolated instrument, which apparently, as was argued by the other side, created for the first time a new trust, a new activity, a new and unrelated single factor which was to be judged solely by the words that appeared within the four corners of that instrument. The thing had been an instrumentality of the church, it had been to further the dominant purpose in her mind, one factor, one important but by no means dominating feature, in the whole plan which she had.

Now, is it to be wondered that this structure was a gradual growth? Is it to be wondered that there are at times points where progress seems to falter or to turn aside from the main direct path, where there arose inconsistencies in the plan, apparent inconsistencies which had to be reconciled and worked out? It was the realization of a great idea, where new thoughts came, new embodiments of thought, new activities, all of which had to be gradually and wisely coordinated; and this was an effort at coordination; it was not the setting up of a single independent trust.

I said yesterday, and I urge again, that when you look at the deed of 1898, it is not necessary to look at the different paragraphs and endeavor with a microscope to find out whether in this or in that these trustees under the deed were subject to somebody else's supervision or superintendence. You have the history of this publishing association; you know it is but a subordinate factor in the whole great movement; and you have nothing, and you need nothing, in that deed to place it under the control of the dominant power in that movement beyond the power to remove.

I remember well in the debates in the Constitutional Convention of two years ago the discussion on the tenure of office of the judges of our courts, and your Honors will remember well how from time immemorial the unanswerable argument has been urged, and has convinced every hearer almost, that to obtain independence of a judge, his term of office must be beyond the power of anybody's interference. If it was to be limited by years, if it was to be fixed by election, all possibility of his feeling in his very soul free from every influence was gone. Would a judge who was appointed during the pleasure of the Governor, or any Governor that might be elected by the people, with the changes in administration, be free to administer justice? Would he be anything more than a judge appointed during pleasure? I do not mean to say that that exactly describes the condition of these trustees. They were something more than trustees appointed during the pleasure of the were trustees who were subject to be

removed when it was expedient to remove them. It is said that "expedient" means with reference to the trust. Yes, but what trust? Not merely the trust that is described in that little deed of 1898. No; expediency is to be viewed and determined with reference to the whole of this Christian Science movement. The trust is, the funds are given for the promotion of Christian Science. It is expediency with reference to that whole trust, I submit, which is to determine whether these trustees shall remain or be removed.

Now, I say that it was the evident purpose of the donor that these trustees were to be subject to that control, and there need be no other, that is so tremendous in its power. It does not mean that a man may not exercise his independence when he is there, but it does mean that it is unwise or inexpedient that his independent thought shall have full rein in view of the best interests of the main and dominant trust; and then he must accept it, and he can be removed.

Who is to have that power to remove? It is said that it is vested in two boards, and that because of the disappearance or extinction of one of those boards the power is lost. The dominant purpose in Mrs. Eddy's mind, surely, in making that deed was that the power should exist as the most important element of control in this instrument.

It was a thing of gradual development and growth, as any human undertaking, however guided, must be; no more subject to inconsistencies, to slight apparent inconsistencies, which may be reconciled when the main purpose is taken as a guide, no more subject to variation, no more subject to departure from the main, central direct course, than any other human enterprise, which is the culmination of now some sixty years of growth. It was a gradual but a continuous and steady growth; beginning with the year 1892, the date of the first Deed, with the background of a church, of a Publishing Society, operated together under a single head; then meeting under conditions which required the establishment of some more permanent form, the gift of the land and the money for the church for the promotion of Christian Science, the carrying on of the Publishing Society alongside that gift of the church edifice, with the same activities to promote the religion of Christian Science, still under Mrs. Eddy's personal direction; or, as its activities became greater, under the direction of a committee that she directed, or under the direction of a corporation. In which there were three members of the Christian Science Board of Directors; and then the changing over of that particular form of activity into the more permanent form evidenced by this Deed of 1898.

It is all one. It is all for the purpose of promoting the religion of Christian Science, and all these are connected and coordinated activities; all intended to work to a common purpose.

Is it necessary for the court to dissect this structure into all its separate parts, and carry off this Deed of 1898, and, excluding everything else from its mind, to place that under a microscope and say, "If I had nothing but this Deed of 1898, then I must come to the conclusion that there remained no control over these trustees after the first Members had passed over their duties to the Directors, and the Directors had succeeded to those duties?"

If it must be so, it must be so. But it is in this court's hands whether this church shall live or die. You have heard that said to you, in substance, and in many forms and words, by almost every person who has addressed you on behalf of the interest which these beneficiaries in this room are here believing in. You may think that we are suffering from an obsession, that no such serious consequences will follow. You may say Mr. Justice Hughes is right, it was a part of Mrs. Eddy's plan that there should be two Boards with equal powers, independent of each other, whose only point of contact should be friendly harmony, and that that was her plan; she intended them to be each independent in their respective spheres, and we will let them go on in that way because we believe it to be her purpose.

Well, that is the vital thing when you come to deal with the ultimate fact. Must you so interpret the Deed as to find that that was her purpose? We have said that it was fatal, because this difference illustrates what human frailty is going to bring into this church if the construction placed upon that Deed by these Trustees prevails, now and in every generation that this church lasts. And we say that it cannot last, that a church divided against itself can no more stand than a nation divided against itself. There must be some authority in the church which can speak for the church. That authority during Mrs. Eddy's life on earth was Mrs. Eddy. That authority she intended to be vested in The Christian Science Board of Directors when she passed on.

Now, that that was her purpose, and her consistent purpose, and the way in which the affairs of the church were managed until the Deed of 1898 was drawn, is too obvious to need discussion; that during her life, and since the Deed of 1898, it has been the interpretation placed upon the general effect of all those documents, by Directors, by Trustees, by the entire body of the beneficiaries, who number millions, until this fatal difference arose two years ago. The disappearance of the First Members, the succession of the Christian Science Directors to their authorities and duties, has been acquiesced in by the church. It was believed in and acquiesced in by Mrs. Eddy. Nobody has questioned the soundness of it as a decision of wise policy in conducting the affairs of the church.

We cannot expect in this movement to find in every respect, from the beginning of this church movement to its end, or from the beginning of this church movement to today, every one of these movements carefully plotted out in strictly proper language, because it has been a structure of slow and gradual growth, one stone placed upon another, until the entire structure is developed, and visible now to the human eye of these different stones which have gone in to make it, but all with the central purpose toward which its spirit points.

I say if you are to interpret, as the Attorney-General asks you to, this trust as Mrs. Eddy intended it, the object of this church can be accomplished, and the great purpose of its Founder brought to its fulfillment. I thank your Honors for the attention you have given me.

Mr. THOMPSON. If your Honors please, one very serious misstatement of fact, which I think ought to be corrected, has been made. May I correct it? It is a statement made by the Attorney-General's distinguished assistant. I think it is a fact that ought to be corrected unless there is some objection.

RUGG, C. J. You may.

Mr. THOMPSON. The Attorney-General's assistant has stated that the facts which he has mentioned here, especially the facts relating to the August directors, were not before the Master.

RUGG, C. J. The fact with reference to what?

Mr. THOMPSON. Relating to the so-called August directors, the directors who were supposed to have existed before the Deed of September 1, 1892, was executed. It may be material whether that is true or not. I do not think it is. Now, that assertion would not have been made by Mr. Choate if he had considered the papers in the case. The record shows the exact contrary. Your Honors will remember that before Mr. Choate arose the Hulin petition was formally discontinued here. It would not have been safe to make that assertion without the discontinuance of that case. But the Attorney-General in his information refers to the Hulin petition, makes it a part of his bill, and therefore I call attention to this fact: That in the Hulin petition it is alleged that this fact of the August directors was not brought to the attention of the Master. Affidavits were filed in both directions, pro and con, on that proposition, and it appeared clearly from the affidavits, first, that the fact of the existence of those directors was at the hearings, both the witnesses and the documents to prove it, and were not introduced by Governor Bates. Second, that after the hearings were over, and before the draft report was filed, that precise document, which had been collected by Mrs. Longyear, was called for by Governor Bates, before the draft report was finished, sent to his office, examined, and returned. All these facts relating to these so-called August directors were rejected, because not material.

Another affidavit showed that the reason they were not material was because those directors were elected in an abortive and discontinued attempt to make the Board a corporation, and that this plan of making it a voluntary association superseded that plan on September 23.

Now, all these facts that he speaks of were examined, rejected, and disposed of; and, what is more, all the proceedings were published daily in the Monitor; and it was known for a year before the Attorney-General ever appeared precisely what was going on, precisely what rulings of law were likely to be made. This whole suggestion here has been called up by the discontinuance of the Hulin petition. That, if examined, when Mr. Choate appeared, or his office, at that time, would dispose of your Honors' the absolute hollowness of this talk about August directors and newly discovered evidence.

Mr. CHOATE. May it please your Honors: This is a statement made entirely off the record by Mr. Thompson. I appreciate his capacity of general mentor over all the counsel in this cause and his obligation to point out where they are incorrect. But I have examined the record enough to know that there is nothing in the Master's report which shows these facts outlined by the Attorney-General, and I take serious issue with the statement Mr. Thompson has made, both his facts and the propriety of making it.

Mr. THOMPSON. I leave it to your Honors' discretion.

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. If your Honors please, with respect to this issue of August directors, the Krauthoff bill pleads affirmatively that The Mother Church was organized by the execution of a Deed, executed by Mary Baker Eddy on September 1, 1892. The Attorney-General has demurred to the Krauthoff bill. So in his capacity as a demurrer to the Krauthoff bill he admits that The Mother Church had its organization, its inception, on the first day of September, 1892, by the Deed executed by Mary Baker Eddy, which makes them Mary Baker Eddy's directors, and which makes it Mary Baker Eddy's church.

Now, as representing the public, in his own bill, ignoring his demurrer to our bill, he pleads another set of facts, and says these are not Mary Baker Eddy's directors; but he says it is a church organized by eleven people who met in a room on August 29, 1892.

We deny that we are members of a church other than Mary Baker Eddy's church. We say that the very Manual that he files as an exhibit to his bill contains the statement by Mary Baker Eddy that this church was reorganized on September 23, 1892, and organized on that date. And we point again to the injustice of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts appearing at the bar of this court and attempting to tell us that we are not members

of this church movement to its end, or from the beginning of this church movement to today, every one of these movements carefully plotted out in strictly proper language, because it has been a structure of slow and gradual growth, one stone placed upon another, until the entire structure is developed, and visible now to the human eye of these different stones which have gone in to make it, but all with the central purpose toward which its spirit points.

I say if you are to interpret



of a church organized by Mary Baker Eddy on September 1, 1892, but that we are members of a church organized by eleven people that we never heard of until an affidavit was filed in the Hullin intervention, resurrecting an unknown diary, to tell us that we are members of some other kind of church, and then at the same time saying that we have no right to be heard on that proposition.

One other matter, Mr. Choate has told you about the beneficiaries of this trust. He mentioned them; he said they are in this room. The beneficiaries of this trust are members of The Mother Church, who have retained Mr. Choate, and whose retainers he now has—members of The Mother Church; and those beneficiaries the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has denied the right to be heard in their own right.

Mr. ALLEN. I have five minutes, so that I am not speaking outside of the time that was assigned to the Attorney-General.

In the information of the Attorney-General I have alleged certain facts in regard to that August meeting. There are two letters that are not in the record, there are three people living who were present at that August meeting; and on that information, and on what has been said here, it is quite evident that all the facts apparently have not been presented. I also wish to say that the people I have been silent upon all the personalities in this case because, speaking impersonally, I have believed that my only obligation was to bring to the attention of the court those facts which related to the establishment and continuance and protection of this trust. I think that I need not reply to such statements as that I have been the director-general, or claim or arrogate to myself certain powers.

In conclusion, I want to give to the court the five deeds which I had stated to the court that I would refer to. The first is Exhibit 767, an indenture executed by Mrs. Eddy to the five directors of the church as constituted under the date of that instrument, December 19, 1906. A deed of Mrs. Longyear to the five directors as they are The Christian Science Board of Directors, dated March 29, 1909, Exhibit 802. A deed of Richardson to the five grantees as they are The Christian Science Board of Directors, dated April 15, 1909, Exhibit 801. A deed of Buffum to the five grantees as they are The Christian Science Board of Directors, dated April 20, 1909, Exhibit 804. A deed of Abbott, Trustee, to the five grantees as they are The Christian Science Board of Directors, dated June 1, 1914, Exhibit 750.

I call the attention of the court to the fact that upon the record every deed since January 15, 1906, was to the five Directors as grantees. I further wish to ask the court to examine the deed of Mrs. Eddy, the indenture of Mrs. Eddy, dated December 19, 1906, Exhibit 767, because that specifically refers to those obligations in the trust deed of 1892, imposed upon the four so-called Trustee Directors, and relieves the Trustees named in that deed from the obligation to carry on some of the duties imposed upon them in that deed, because the new church had been built, and services were not to be carried on further in the building built under the deed of 1892; and therefore she did not wish forfeiture to her and her heirs to result from the failure to perform the obligations under that deed. This instrument was made to the five Directors as the directors of the Christian Science Church on December 19, 1906.

RUDD, C. J. You will please hand the list to the clerk, Mr. Attorney-General, or a copy of it, if you prefer.

Mr. BATES. May I please your Honors? I had assumed from the time that was assigned to counsel that there would be no opportunity for us to reply, although we had to precede all of the counsel, knowing not what they were going to emphasize, and therefore not being able to meet some of their contentions in advance. I do not wish now to impose upon the courtesy of the court. I understand it is its wish that there should be no reply, except so far as is necessary to correct the statement just made by Mr. Thompson. For should this case ever come up again before this court in any form before final decision, Mr. Thompson would be very apt to urge that by reason of my not having contradicted him in regard to the statement that he has just made we understood it as he did.

I want to say, in general, in regard to that matter, that we do not so understand it—neither I, nor any of the men who are engaged with me in the trial of this cause on the side of the Directors. I may be able to meet some of their contentions in advance, in general, in regard to his statement of the understanding, that we are content to rely on the record. There have been many misstatements of the record made. We are satisfied that your Honors will examine the record and see as to how far they are substantiated by it. Every point, I think, that has been raised is covered more or less, we trust successfully, in our brief. We depend, therefore, having no opportunity to reply to these counsel, upon the brief that we have filed with your Honors. But as to this latest statement, being made in the way it was, I considered it my duty to call to your Honors' attention the fact that the evidence which the Attorney-General says he now has, after the most diligent search on the part of the counsel engaged in this case, never did come to our attention. We have never seen it to this day. We know nothing in regard to it. And my associates will sustain that statement. As to its importance we do not care to argue.

(Adjourned.)

#### COOPERATIVE HAT FACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Members of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Union are contributing funds to finance the establishment of a cooperative factory of their own.

## BRITAIN FACING THE PROHIBITION ISSUE

Local Option Battle in Scotland Is Said to Be the Prelude to a Still Mightier Conflict to the South of the Tweed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The temperance forces on the one side and the drink battalions on the other are preparing for a titanic struggle in England and Wales. It is understood by both that the local option battle in Scotland is the prelude to a still mightier conflict south of the Tweed. The Times, in a significant editorial, after mentioning that there has been "a disquieting and apparently progressive increase in convictions for drunkenness," remarks, "the real question being forced on us is absolute prohibition," and counsels its readers to get ready to face the issue. The results of the Scottish polls, will react powerfully on the situation in other parts of Great Britain. Here there is a rising tide of public feeling against King Bung and in favor of increased restriction, with prohibition as the final goal.

"Five years prohibition has been talked of in this country, and it has at last come within the range of practical politics. Twenty years ago Dr. Joseph Parker, the famous minister of the City Temple, London, when editing the evening Sun for a week, published an article demanding prohibition and insisting that it was a national issue: 'The regulation of intoxicants is a sound principle. . . . Drink is nationally produced, and on national lines it must be destroyed. . . . Prohibition and that alone is capable of solving the liquor difficulty, and at the ballot box in a constitutional way the traffic in strong drink must be utterly destroyed.'

#### The "Whole Infamous Trade"

One of the effects of the great war is to accentuate the drink evil, so that we are now confronted with a liquor bill of over £400,000,000 per annum. This, especially on Saturday nights, of our drink saloons bursting with men and women and reeking with the fumes of alcohol and tobacco, with shivering little children waiting outside for their parents, is alone enough to disgust decent folk with the whole infamous trade and make them impatient to sweep it away.

The effects of prohibition in America are being closely watched on this side. Lord Dewar, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, alleges that "prohibition has proved a fraud, a delusion, and a snare, and it always has been in any state where it has been tried," and he adds that Scotland's present danger from prohibition "will be England's danger soon." His lordship's report on the situation in the United States is discounted by the fact that he is head of a great whisky firm. Dr. C. W. Saleeby and Sir John Foster Fraser—the latter a non-abstainer and a quite impartial witness—who have recently been in America, bring back quite a different story.

#### The Way to Reform

The restrictions imposed by the Liquor Control Board until such time as Parliament shall deal with the whole matter have paved the way for reform. The chief are: (1) The reduction of hours for the sale of alcoholic liquor from 17 in the provinces and 19 in London to 6½ per diem. (2) The reduction of the alcoholic strength of spirits. (3) The prohibition of the sale of liquor "on credit." (4) The elimination of the "bona fide traveler." (5) The stiffening of the conditions for the off-sale of spirits, e. g., spirits for carrying away can only be purchased in midday hours of opening. (6) The prohibition of canvassing for orders. (7) The placing of an increased duty on alcoholic liquor.

Thirty years ago Mr. Lloyd George declared: "Wales has sworn before high heaven to drive the drink traffic from its sunny climes." Now that he is apparently in alliance with the proprietors of the classes it would seem he cannot be depended upon to take the initiative in introducing temperance legislation. He is being reminded of a promise he made to the temperance council of Christian churches, and pressure has been brought to bear upon him to act up to his statement in Parliament, namely, "that the whole position shall be reviewed, and the government is in hopes of bringing in a bill to deal with the matter."

#### Program of Reforms

The temperance council, composed of representatives of 14 different denominations, is pressing for the Scottish Local Option Act to be applied to England and Wales. Their agreed program of reforms includes the following nine points: (1) Sunday closing; (2) Restriction of hours for the sale of drink on weekdays; (3) Reduction of the number of licensed premises; (4) Increased powers for local licensing authorities, to be exercised under a central coordinating authority; (5) Control of clubs; (6) The abolition of grocers' licenses; (7) The prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor to young persons; (8) Local option—i. e., the right of a locality to vote on the three options, no change, reduction, no license; (9) The provision of alternatives to the liquor tavern for non-alcoholic refreshment, recreation and social intercourse.

The drink interest is making frantic protest against what it calls putting "pussfoot on the rates." A revised edition of the syllabus of lessons recently issued by the Board of Education contains the following statements: "For practical everyday purposes alcoholic beverages cannot be regarded as a source of nourishment. . . . A person who habitually

drinks alcoholic beverages is more likely to contract illness than one who does not. . . . In the financial year 1919-20 it was estimated that the total expenditure on alcoholic liquor in the United Kingdom was £410,000,000." The president of the Education Board, Sir George Newman, defends the syllabus, stating that it has been prepared after much consideration and is accepted by leading physiologists.

#### Straws and the Wind

Straws usually show which way the wind is blowing. One is the announcement made by a leading London firm of advertising agents, Messrs. Frederick E. Potter, that "under no circumstances is the advertising of anything in the nature of alcoholic liquor, medicated wines, and so forth, to be undertaken." Another straw is the keen interest taken in W. E. Johnson, and the publication by the firm of Hodder & Stoughton, of a review of his life by F. A. Mackenzie. Yet another is the fact that the question of prohibition has found its way into the pages of Punch. "Grave News for Pussfoot" is the heading of the following paragraph: "A good many church people at home have been pressing teetotalism and are now pressing prohibition, and it is possible they may succeed about the time the moon grows cold."

"Kuklos," a regular contributor to The Daily News on cycling and kindred topics, discussing the question how prohibition would affect road-racers, concludes—though not himself a teetotaler—"it would be a fine thing for the tourist by road. . . . Almost an I-persuaded to turn 'Pussfoot'."

No alcoholic beverages are allowed to be sold at Letchworth and Hampstead and other Garden cities or suburbs, and there is good prospect that these dry spots will be increased in the near future. The Strength of Britain movement has organized a great demonstration in the Central Hall, Westminster, in order to send messages to Scotland on the eve of the first local option polls.

At the recent autumnal assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales the official resolution on temperance was strengthened by an amendment from the floor demanding that the government should give to England and Wales similar powers for dealing with the drink traffic as are now possessed by Scotland. The policy of the Labor Party, as defined at the last conference, stands midway between prohibition and state purchase, but the latter finds little support. A National Temperance Council for Wales has been constituted, and a vigorous campaign is to be carried on throughout the principality for legislation on the lines of the Scottish Act.

## SUCCESS PREDICTED FOR THE ZIONISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The granting of Palestine as a national home for the Jews may represent the realization of a long-cherished hope of Zionists, but it also brings forward for solution problems of race, religion and politics, which will tax the vigilance, capacity and tact of the administration of the country to the utmost. In spite of all, however, some who have had excellent opportunities of studying the character of the Jew, and are fully aware of the problems before him in Palestine, are convinced that the Zionist movement will succeed. Major the Honorable W. Ormsby Gore, M. P., who is not a Jew, but is recognized by that nation as one of its best friends, has recently written an article on the Zionist question, in the "Nineteenth Century." The article is highly informative to the non-Jew and contains much that can be studied with profit by all Jews, Zionists and non-Zionists alike. Major Gore speaks with a measure of authority, as he has enjoyed unique opportunities for studying Jews in their relations to Palestine.

In no country in the world, the writer declares, do the problems of religion, race and politics raise so many difficult questions—internal, as well as international—as in Palestine. The character of the Jewish people, he states, presents an interesting study. He sees in the individual a perpetual conflict between the idealism which produced the prophetic writings on the Psalms and the attraction of the calf of gold.

On the one side, Zionism is said to have provided an outlet for the idealistic elements, and on the other point the writer believes that the popular belief concerning the Jew as a great money-maker is not entirely well founded. Throughout his article he frequently remarks that it is very easy to be prejudiced about anything connected with Jews.

Major Gore claims that though some Jews are millionaire financiers and others Bolshevik leaders, yet the vast bulk of the people are neither. Even the money-making Jew is declared to be less skillful at that game than the Armenian, the Greek, or the Syrian, and except possibly in Baghdad, the Jew is not remarkable in the Near and Middle East for his competitive success in this respect. In Palestine today there is said to be at work the conscious, almost self-conscious, idealism of a few thousand Jewish agricultural colonists.

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## REFORMING COPTIC CHURCH IN EGYPT

Leaders Have Realized Need of Drastic Change If Church Is to Maintain Its Hold on Copts

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—As was to have been expected, the general movement toward reorganization and reform the world over has not left unstirred the Coptic Church, one of the oldest churches in Christendom, if not the oldest. Founded, it is said, in the first century by St. Mark, who is claimed as its first patriarch, it has experienced the vicissitudes of most Christian sects, though perhaps the trials it has experienced have been especially severe, as it was fully exposed to the shocks of the Muhammadan invasions and until quite recently to dire persecution as a despised minority.

While this may have tended to draw a closer circle and so maintained a sectarian zeal which might have been dulled under easier conditions, a certain narrowness and conservatism obtains, leaving the church out of touch with modern thought. As long as 60 years ago the Coptic Reform Party came into being through the efforts of some of the more enlightened members of the community, but the struggle against the established order seemed at the time too hard, for little external results were seen for many years.

#### Administering the Funds

One of the most obvious and pressing needs was the proper administration of the church funds. The church property is extremely valuable, its present income being estimated at about £120,000 per annum, but its disposal has been and still is entirely in the hands of the patriarch, the church council, and the abbots of the monasteries. Not only is it unlikely that these ecclesiastics possess the experience necessary to manage such property, a large proportion of which is agricultural land, but no budgets or statements of accounts are ever issued to the public. These facts are alone sufficient to justify the general belief that the funds are being administered inadequately.

After much agitation the Reform Party was enabled, in 1892, to bring forward a powerfully backed scheme by which the church property was to become a wakf, or trust fund, administered by the government for the benefit of the community in the same way in which the Muhammadan wakf is conducted. It is said, however, that when the Prime Minister explained that if properly managed the Coptic community would become the wealthiest, best educated and most influential in the country, the Khedive, Abbas II, hardened his heart like Pharaoh, and vetoed the motion.

#### Lord Kitchener Stirred

While constantly working for reform, but little public encouragement was given to the party until Lord Kitchener's interest was stirred, and then, as was usual with the undertakings of that remarkable man, things began to move in spite of opposition. The outbreak of the war, however, stopped any further action by the government. The independence movement in Egypt has now raised the highest hopes of the reformists and it is probably largely because they see in it a means of attaining their non-political aims that they have given the Egyptian delegation their support. Further, internal developments in the Coptic Church have recently brought matters to a climax. While many of the older clergy are conservative and often narrowly ignorant, several among them have realized the need of drastic reform if the church is to maintain its hold on the majority of the Copts, and have had the courage to voice their views in public.

The Bishop of Abou Tig in Upper Egypt, Anba (Bishop) Basilios, went so far as to publish a pamphlet under the title "Preparatory Cry," recounting the main lines on which reform should commence. For this he was summoned to appear before the ecclesiastical council under the presidency of the patriarch, condemned and excommunicated. At the same time a very well-known and popular clergyman, named Sergius, was similarly excommunicated for his activities with the reformists. With the exception of those under the special influence of the orthodox Coptic Church, the whole community has revolted against the sentences. While the government has so far taken no official steps, the fact that it has not

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yet confirmed the sentences of the council, depriving these two of their livings gives the community to understand that the government intends, seriously this time, to give the reform movement its support. Since then a definite plan of campaign has been prepared and is being carried out by the Coptic Reform Party.

Gounnos (Priest) Sergius has been particularly active in its behalf and his speeches, which were listened to by large audiences of Copts and Muhammadans, including many native women, during his recent visit to Alexandria, may be considered as its opening.

#### Lines of Reform

The main lines of reform at present urged are as follows: (a) The religious courts, known as the Meglisel Milli. It is proposed to detach from this court all matters dealing with family law and succession and to deal with these through a new law court. (b) The monasteries. It is said that the manner in which these are conducted leaves much to be desired. (c) The church property. A public wakf or trust fund administered by the government for the benefit of the whole Coptic community is proposed.

(d) Schools and Colleges. It is proposed to found and equip adequately numerous normal schools for Copts out of the income derived from the trust funds. The present Coptic schools are supported privately with the aid of a certain grant from the government. The theological colleges require modernizing and a higher standard of education for all intending clergy is urged.

There is no doubt that the majority of the Coptic community mean to see such reforms carried out. In fact, it appears certain that, if the orthodox church authorities refuse to submit to them, the party is prepared to break away and organize a reformed church. In the light of recent experiences such an eventuality is not unlikely to happen, but in any case great changes must come about, and there is every reason to believe that the tendency will be in the right direction.

## TASMANIAN LABOR AND LOWER DUTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—It will not be surprising, judging from the present attitude of the Tasmanian Labor Party, if a new plank aiming at lower duties becomes part of its fixed policy in connection with the election of members to the commonwealth Parliament.

A debate has recently taken place in the Tasmanian Assembly on a motion "that in the opinion of this House the action of the commonwealth government in imposing a heavy import duty on machinery is a drastic blow to Tasmanian primary producers and manufacturers."

The deputy leader of the Labor Party, in supporting the motion, which was moved by a member of the Nationalist Party, said he considered protection a subsidy to inefficiency, unless it could be shown that there was a possibility of the Australian markets being flooded by introducing the products of cheap labor. Protection lowered the wages of the workers and, as it destroyed competition, caused manufacturers to pursue inefficient and antiquated methods, which caused higher prices. He thought revenue duties should be abolished altogether, the fairest way being to obtain revenue by the taxation of those who could afford to pay.

The attitude of Labor hitherto has been against "cheap goods," but the higher cost of imported articles, caused by heavy protective duties, seems to be modifying their views. In any case the support given by the Labor members, as well as by members of the Nationalist Party, to the motion is not without significance.

The Hobart Mercury, the leading newspaper in Tasmania, has recently

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to which you are invited for participation in the making of gift purchases and fulfilling present needs at greatly lessened prices.

The Woman's Shop SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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taken up a free trade attitude. The high cost of everything is causing the tariff question to be more keenly debated than ever before.

## INDIA'S APPROACH TO DOMINION STATUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir William Meyer, First High Commissioner for India, speaking recently at the Connaught Rooms, said that the significance of his new appointment was that it was an earnest of the advance of India to dominion status within the Empire. The bill passed last year giving wider self-government was a new charter for India. At the same time it was felt, and by none more strongly than prominent leaders in the country, that it would be no good giving India a condition of complete self-government at once, as she had not sufficient administrative experience.

Sir William Meyer stated, however, that the time would come when the civil service, public works and police would be more and more run by natives, while increasing numbers would hold portfolios in the governments. In ten years' time, he said, the whole position would be reviewed by a royal commission with the idea of seeing how much more India could receive. "The machine was a bit clumsy, perhaps, but it would work," Sir William commented, "given good will on both sides." Whether or not that good will would be forthcoming was the greatest difficulty and problem.

It was greatly to be regretted, Sir William Meyer considered, that the Prince of Wales could not go to India now. His place would, he felt, be worthily taken by the Duke of Connaught, but there were touches which only the Prince could give, and he looked forward with great hope to the Prince's visit next year, when he would no doubt pour oil on the troubled waters in the unique way in which he could do it.

## QUEENSLAND EXPECTS A GOOD YIELD OF OIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—Keen interest continues to be shown in the development of the oil bore at Roma, Queensland. The flow of gas from the bore has been shut off and operations are continuing with a view to testing the bore for petroleum. The Queensland Government is watching very closely the various stakes in the exploitation and is confident that payable oil will be found.

Before the gas was cut off, about 10,000,000 cubic feet was escaping daily from the bore. The Minister for Mines estimated that the gas yielded two pints of petrol to every 1000 cubic feet, so that 2500 gallons of petrol were being lost daily.

Queensland is regarded as perhaps the most promising state as far as petroleum is concerned. In various parts of Western Queensland, small quantities of oil have been found on the bore waters between depths of 3000 and 6000 feet. This oil has been found to consist mainly of the heavier paraffins. The fact that the oil has not been struck in volume in bores in which traces of oil had been found is attributed by experts such as J. Brownlie Henderson, the Queensland Government analyst, to the great water pressure in the bore which drives the oil back.

The strata in Queensland correspond geographically with those met in the oil belts in the United States. The most likely locality is that extending from Longreach down to Roma. Mr. Henderson considers that as the petroleum series, and the solid oils and waxes at the other end, have both been found in Queensland, it is not at all likely that the light oils, which are at present the most valuable petroleum, are altogether absent from the same strata.

## MACULLAR PARKER CLOTHES—

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DESPITE the high character of Macullar Parker Clothes and the excessive cost of production during the war and post-war periods, we have reduced our prices from time to time.

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Suits: \$40 to \$72. Coats: \$38 to \$72

## STUDENTS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Suits: \$25 to \$45. Coats: \$25 to \$40

## BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Suits: \$15 to \$35. Coats: \$18 to \$28

## JUVENILE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Suits: \$7 to \$20. Coats: \$12 to \$25

Men's, Young Men's, Students', Boys' and Juvenile Haberdashery, Hats, Caps and Accessories at correspondingly moderate prices for articles of superior merit.

The above re-pricing is OUR contribution to sane reconstruction in harmony with the wise policy of the Federal Reserve System. Merchants cannot do it all. Consumers have their part to play. Let us all work together.

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"The Old House with the Young Spirit"

BOSTON



## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Some Interesting Negligees

Simplicity of line marks the most charming of the negligees, making possible vivid color combinations and also assuring the wearer of perfect comfort. And that same simplicity is an important factor if one wishes to utilize material which has already made its appearance in some other guise, for there are several models which can easily be copied with the skirts of old evening gowns as a basis on which to work.

One such negligee was of two parts, an underslip and an outer jacket. The underslip was of pale blue crepe de Chine, and hung from a square yoke which was formed by folding wide blue satin ribbon and tacking it at the corners so that a square was made. This was rather low necked. The plaited crepe de Chine was sewed to the lower edge of the yoke, and allowed to hang unbelted to the floor. The jacket which was worn over this slip was of georgette crepe, of very pale rose color. It was cut round in the neck and quite high, and was formed by taking a piece of material as long as the distance from one of the wearer's wrists to the other when the arms were outstretched shoulder high. This piece of fabric was wide enough so that, when folded lengthwise, half the width came below the wearer's waist.

The material was folded in this way, and a circle cut for the neck. The openings at the end were stitched together by hand with embroidery silk matching the underslip in color. Openings were cut for the hands, and these and the neck were edged with the little ribbon flowers which can be bought either by the yard or by the spray, and which come in all the pastel shades. The material fell from the wrists in such a way that deep points were formed, and blue silk tassels were fastened to each of these. This negligee can be developed either in contrasting colors, as this one was, or in two shades of the same color.

Equally attractive was one formed of but one piece of fabric, for which either thin material, such as crepe de Chine, or a heavier fabric, such as velvet, is suitable. Satin also works up very well when made by this pattern, and the woman who travels much and likes a sleeper robe which is very plain and packs well will find this model most suitable.

The material should be wide enough to reach from one hand to the other, thus obviating the necessity of piecing the sleeves, if long sleeves are desired. The material is folded so that the front width will come down far enough to lie on the floor for about six inches, and the back width as far on the floor as the train is to be long. The material is sewed together at the edges, leaving room for the hands to emerge, and an opening is cut for the feet in the front width, a slit for each one being sufficient; in this way a very good effect is obtained, as the material drapes well at the feet and the effect is better than when the negligee ends in front at the floor; also, there is less opportunity for the feet to become entangled when one moves about than in the latter arrangement. The front width thus lies on the floor behind the feet, held back by the weight of the back width of the negligee.

If it is a rest robe which is desired it is, of course, preferable to have no decoration or trimming; if it is to be a tea gown embroidery is the best thing to use, and a girdle may be added, although this breaks the long line of the gown, which is most pleasing.

A new negligee which follows to a certain extent a design much used now in dresses is of two pieces and of two materials, one heavier than the other. Satin and crepe de Chine or georgette crepe are well combined in this way. The under piece is designed to show only at the sides, so a false front and back may be used. The sides should be knife pleated, and are held in at the waist line by a string belt of ribbon matching the outer part of the negligee. This underslip comes to within six inches of the floor. The outer slip is but two panels, for the front and back of the robe, and hangs straight from the neckline to the floor, unbelted, but caught in with invisible stitches to the underslip. The sleeves are part of the underslip, and are knife pleated also.

A clever college girl who wanted a study robe rather than a negligee found inspiration in an old duvetyne coat, whose days of usefulness in its original form were numbered, but whose soft, warm material spelled comfort for winter evenings, when the dormitory was not too warm. The coat was very dark brown and was lined with a vivid orange silk. It was made without a yoke and fastened straight down the front. The front opening was sewed up to just above the waist, and a cord girdle added, whose long ends fell down the front. The collar was taken off, and revers of the orange silk used to finish the neck. Cuffs of this same silk replaced those of duvetyne, and the robe was complete.

## Making the Week-End Visit Easy

"You know, I used to find week-end invitations to see friends in the country were really rather a nuisance," Esther remarked to me a short time ago. "They meant such a rush from work, and having to think out all the things I wanted, and then to collect them from all over the place, and in the end I always forgot something im-



A charming old Colonial mantel

## Furnishing the Fireplace

Particularly at holiday time, the fireplace becomes the very heart of the home, not only because it has stood for so many generations as the symbol of home-making, as the synonym of gladness, but because about the hearth is enacted all the holiday festivities and celebrations. Our earliest and happiest thoughts have been centered here, and we have kept alive in our own bright blaze, the spirit of the "Yuletide log," reminiscent, as it is, of the traditions of days gone by.

And so, at this time, the home-maker's thoughts naturally turn to the details of the fireplace and mantel, and she who lives in the country is especially fortunate in possessing solid chimneys and generous fireplaces which are always the dominating architectural features of a room, and are the most acceptable way of heating and ventilating it.

Many of the old mantels that are found in country houses are very beautiful, and were designed especially for the room they adorn, and so are in perfect scale with its dimensions. About a generation or so ago, it became the practice to manufacture mantels in large quantities without regard to the space they were to occupy, or the size of the apartment in which they were placed, and worst of all, simplicity was allowed to give way to use of over-decoration. Fortunately, appreciation for early simplicity has been reawakened and designers have turned to the old mantels for inspiration in creating their models.

Every one is now also seeking the hand wrought fireplace fixings which were so integral a part of the old fireplaces, for in those days the housewife performed her culinary arts in this manner, having her implements close at hand.

The illustration shows a reproduction of an old Colonial mantel, suggesting the old-time oven. All the accessories are original pieces—the crane with its swinging kettle and strainer, a fine fireback placed in the rear, with beautiful andirons or "fire dogs," as they are sometimes called, of wrought iron with brass knobs, and beside it, the steaming pan and waffle-iron. To the left is the warming pan, of brass or copper, which was kept hot by means of heated charcoal, and on the other side are two handsome old ladles. The high mantel shelf is particularly effective here, giving opportunity for displaying beautiful bits of china, pewter and glass.

But every one cannot possess fine old things unless they can pick them up when the opportunity affords, but every one can learn to buy good things, and it is always safe to select copies of the old, and so be sure of getting good designs. There are many opportunities for adding one or more pieces to the home hearth, but care should be taken in their selection, so that they will harmonize with the size and style of the fireplace. A small hearth will not lend itself to large implements, no matter how handsome they may be, or ornate ones will be out of keeping with a mantel that is built on very simple lines.

Many years ago the fireback was a distinctive part of the fireplace and was designed with great care. It was often made to be symbolic of the place or individual home it adorned,

and if the fireplace was destroyed or the owner of the house changed his place of residence, the fireback always became a part of his household equipment and was taken with him wherever he went. Nowadays, brick or iron sheeting or stone are used to line the chimney, and the fireback of ancient origin, like the other fireplace accessories that were wrought by hand, has come to be regarded as a valued possession.

Every one who has a fireplace will be delighted to add to her collection one or two heavy brass fire-iron hooks which are screwed to the side of the fireplace to hold the shovel, tongs, bellows, etc., close to the mantel, and which keep them from slipping to the hearth when not in use. An old-fashioned trivet of brass or iron that can be stationed very near the blaze is a very cosy device for keeping the kettle boiling, and can be used when a crane would be out of place in a small fireplace. A low fender is a good protection in keeping the sparks from flying into the room, perhaps destroying the beauty of a rug forever by burning a hole in it. The taller folding screens or spark guards which envelop the entire opening are quite essential in a nursery, or to use as a protection at night when the fire is unwatched.

There are many other accessories such as the brass popcorn poppers with lids and long handles, hearth brooms, quaint in design, and hearth cushions and low benches which can be pulled in front of the blazing logs.

Fire lighters—receptacles of brass which hold a soft, porous stone submerged in kerosene oil—have become popular. The stone is laid under the logs and when ignited does away with the need of paper and much kindling wood. Wood boxes that have some decorative quality are an addition to a room, and charming ones can be devised from old chests of wood, brass or iron. When space is limited, baskets woven from wicker, willow, or reed are very practical and are designed especially for this purpose. One occasionally comes across a hammered brass or bronze basket, or one of lacquered wood or enameled tiles, and any of these may be made to accord with the furnishings of a room.

Most country houses possess one or more large kettles or pails which once did duty in the kitchen but which may have since been relegated to the garret. If so, bring them to light again, for they make the most attractive receptacles for holding wood and logs, and their soft glowing color adds extra warmth to the hearth. Iron or bronze or brass (that has an antique finish) is especially to be commended for "fire dogs," shovels, tongs, screens and fenders, etc., for there is much labor involved in keeping brass with a high luster in a good condition. It looks unattractive when not polished brightly.

Where there is a mantel with elaborate shelves and wood work built against the chimney breast, with carved or turned columns under the mantel shelf, the only things that can

be done to simplify it, is to remove as much of the superfluous part as possible, leaving the bare mantel shelf. The space above can then be filled by a mirror of good design, an attractive picture or a plaster cast of some noteworthy work of art.

Objects, that are intended to ornament the mantel, should be chosen with the greatest care, for their arrangement and selection are the expression of the good or bad taste of the householder. The accumulation of unnecessary and often trivial bric-a-brac is a habit that should be curbed as quickly as possible. An otherwise beautiful room may be completely spoiled by the overloading and poor arrangement of ornaments—the tops of book cases and mantels generally being the spots in a room that suffer most. If you have some good pieces of pewter, glass or china, be proud of them, and display them carefully, arranging them so that they will enhance each other's beauty. If not, a simple clock and perhaps a good pair of candlesticks as a mantel decoration are very lovely indeed. A pottery or glass bowl filled with leaves, berries or flowers is always a delight and always has a decorative value, but vases with ostentatious decoration never add a jot of beauty to a room. It is never good judgment to cover a space that would look just as well, bare. So do not be afraid of empty spaces, for there is more restfulness and dignity in vacant places than can be found in overcrowded ones.

## Delectable Cheese Dishes

Dishes in which cheese is combined with other foods are daily becoming more popular. A hearty cheese dish not only forms the main luncheon dish but is often used to replace meat at dinner.

A number of the foreign cheeses, missed from American markets for a time, are back again. In their absence the American manufacturers made great and very successful efforts to supply their places with domestic products. In fact, many did not realize how good their own cheeses were until they were forced to a proper state of appreciation of them.

Full cream or dairy cheese, for which New York State is famous, and cream or cottage cheese are most frequently used in cooking. Bottled, boxed, canned, or packaged cheeses figure largely in the making of soups, sauces, sandwiches and salads.

Dairy cheese, mild or sharp, can be

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grated when quite fresh—though it is better to dry it out a bit before grating for the best results. Cheese to be used for rarebit-making can be sliced very readily on the cabbage cutter; cut uniformly it melts more evenly and quickly.

Soft cheeses should always be cut with a strong linen string or a coarse thread which prevents crumbling or breaking as it does under the knife. If the cheese is to be kept for some time wrap it neatly in lightly buttered writing paper. If the cheese used daily dries at the edges wrap it in a cloth wrung out of cold water. All cheese should be kept away from the air and in a cool damp atmosphere.

The nicest way to prepare homemade cottage cheese is to take the sour unskimmed milk, warm it slightly, and turn it into the cheese bag, tie and hang it to drain over night. In the morning take the curd and break it up with a silver fork, add a little salt, enough heavy cream to make it soft, add a teaspoon of sugar, then heap on a dish, cool it, and serve with marmalade, and toasted muffins for breakfast or in any of the good cheese dishes. The cheese may also have added to it a finely minced red pepper, juice of 2 onions, a little celery and 2 tablespoons of raisins chopped very fine, 6 minced olives, and 1 cup of finely chopped nuts. Mold and chill to freezing point, then slice on white lettuce leaves and dress with mayonnaise.

Oyster Ramekins—Drain and dry, between linen cloths, 3 or 4 dozen oysters. Make a small quantity of cream sauce; make it thin and cool it. Have the ramekin dishes well buttered. Dip the oysters into the sauce, then roll them in fine cracker dust mixed with an equal part of grated cheese and seasoned with pepper and salt. Lay the oysters in the ramekins, squeeze a little onion juice over each, fill in the rest of the cream sauce, dot with little lumps of butter and bake a delicate brown.

Baked Asparagus—Drain and boil up once 1 can of large asparagus. Drain and lay the stalks on a buttered oven platter, on top of strips of dry toast. Sprinkle thickly with grated cheese, dust with pepper and salt, add the juice of 1 onion and a few little lumps of butter. Bake until the top is a delicate brown.

Cheese Roast—Put 2 cups of freshly cooked lima beans, 2 red peppers, and 1/4 of a pound of dairy cheese through the food chopper, add enough fine bread crumbs to form all into a soft ball. Break in a fresh egg and 1/4 cup of soft butter. Add pepper, salt and a little sugar. Mold into a roll and put in a small buttered baking pan, cover and cook until well browned, basting often. Serve on a platter with a smooth tomato sauce.

Potato Cheese Cakes—Boil and mash 3 medium sized potatoes, add salt, pepper and a generous lump of butter; when slightly cool add a small beaten egg and enough flour sifted in to make it firm enough to handle. Cut in rounds like biscuit, dip them in flour and drop into fast boiling salted water. As soon as the cakes rise to the top they are done; drain, brush over with melted butter, sprinkle with grated cheese, and serve drawn butter or tomato sauce with the cakes.

## Luncheon Salad For a "Main Dish"

A can of salmon steak—or equivalent of the fresh fish—flaked rather coarsely; add an equal amount of cooked cold potatoes, diced in 1/2-inch cubes, and 1 or 2 cups of cooked green or canned peas; mix lightly. Moisten with French dressing, taste to see if it needs more salt or pepper, add a shake of cayenne, and arrange on a lettuce bed on a large salad plate. Sprinkle with finely chopped chives and parsley, decorate with thin slices of hard-boiled egg (use the wire slicer), and spread or arrange in whisks a liberal amount of mayonnaise over the top. A little minced red sweet pepper over all is a pretty and delectable addition. This is one of the very nicest salads that can be served, and suitable for a main dish for supper or a company lunch; it is also a delicious and substantial picnic combination in summer.

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## Charming Homemade Trays

Many people have little pieces of valuable lace, scraps of old brocade, and little prints carefully stowed away in drawers and cupboards, and only very occasionally seeing the light of day. Perhaps some wet afternoon when we are tidying up we take them out for a moment or two, admire the fineness of the workmanship of the lace, the color and texture of the brocade, or the quaintness of design of the old prints, and then they are once more relegated to the seclusion of their resting place, where they are of no use to anyone. With a little care and trouble, however, these carefully hoarded relics can be turned into the most charming of trays and make useful adjuncts for any dressing or writing table, and they are as decorative as they are useful.

The first thing to do is to decide the size and shape of the tray, or trays, we wish to make; (it is as well to make two or three at the same time as they cannot be finished off at a sitting, as it were, for the glue must be left to dry at a certain stage). Then we must get our glass cut accordingly, any glass will do—old pieces of window panes or garden frames—and if we have no glaziers' diamond any builder will cut them for us.

The simplest way of proceeding is to cut the cardboard the size we require and then have the glass fitted exactly to it and cut to size. The cardboard should be about one-sixth of an inch thick, and can be obtained in large sheets from almost any big stationer. The glass and cardboard being cut the required size, we next lay the lace, brocade or print carefully between the two, making sure all the edges are exactly even. We next cut a strip of the cardboard absolutely straight the width we require for the rim of the tray; the depth of the tray is naturally determined by the width of the rim; three-quarters of an inch is a good width for a tray measuring eight by ten inches.

We should have ready some reliable paste or glue, and with this smear the strip of cardboard on one side only, then stand the pieces of glass, cardboard and material which are to form the tray, put the strip round them to form the rim, taking care not to put it on the glass, but round the glass, material and cardboard, and then press it firmly into position. It is as well to cut the strips required for the rim a little longer than is necessary, and then with a sharp knife cut it exactly, so that the ends meet with no overlapping. The rim strips should be cut in one for round trays or oval trays but in four pieces for square trays. We should next put an elastic band, or string tightly tied, round the rim to hold it to the tray till it is firmly stuck and quite dry.

We then take a piece of silk or velvet or whatever materials we design for covering the bottom and sides of the tray in question and cut it large enough to come up over the rim and cover it right down to the edge of the glass. We must dovetail the material very carefully at the corners on square trays, and ease it for round trays or oval ones. The test of our success in tray making lies in the neatness and exactness of the dovetailing or easing of the tray's outer covering. All that is required now is to finish the tray on the inside of the rim where this meets the glass. This is best achieved by gluing a strip of narrow galon or edging of some sort all round. It must be of a certain thickness, otherwise the glue will show through. Narrow velvet bêche ribbon is very effective, and it adheres well and gives a soft finish to a lace tray.

## Using up the odds and ends

A FEW vegetables, a bit of meat, and perhaps a piece of two of celery may be left from dinner—all good—much too good to be thrown away.

The thing to do is to combine them into a delicious appetizing luncheon salad, by the addition of Cox's Gelatine, unflavored, unsweetened, and pure.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOLS SETTLING  
NEAR OLD PRICES

Finer Grades Decline as Coarser Ones Have and Business Is Expected to Resume When Stable Basis Is Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prices have settled still further in the wool markets of the world during the past week, and slowly but surely the medium and fine grades of wool are closely approaching the pre-war levels, as the coarse grades already have done, at which levels it is believed business will be resumed in a substantial way.

There are some straws which indicate that business is commencing to get under way in certain quarters, although these straws are not sufficiently numerous as yet to restrain the downward tendency of prices. Manufacturers have been selling some of their surplus stocks of cloth, some reports indicating fairly substantial sales by certain of the larger mills. To be sure, these sales have invariably represented losses by no means light, and yet some of these sales have been made at prices which were better than could have been obtained two weeks ago. Moreover, there is some business being done in new cloths by a few of the mills, who have gone into the market to cover their requirements in the raw material in a fairly heavy way. For most of the mills there is no improvement immediately in sight, and for some shorter schedules at the order, but for the manufacturer who can plan on the "long pull," the future is by no means as dismal as the present dullness might lead one to suppose.

## Quiet in Yorkshire

In Yorkshire, as here, the market is still generally quiet, the influence of the declining primary markets, coupled with restricted money and indifference on the part of the buying public, tending to hold business back, the slight recovery reported in the continental export trade being quite insufficient to overcome the general lethargy in the home market. Once Yorkshire is convinced, however, that the trading bottom has been reached in raw materials, it is safe to say that a concerted effort will be made to revive business and there is every reason to believe that money sufficient for the needs of the trade will be forthcoming to finance this business, once it gets started.

Moreover, there is every reason to believe that the British Government will maintain on a reasonably high basis the reserve limits on her present wool holdings, which were announced in the House of Commons as amounting to 2,638,000 bales, or about 780,000,000 pounds, as of September 30. Official denials have been forthcoming in response to rumors in circulation in London and Yorkshire last week to the effect that the government intended to "unload" her wool holdings. Withdrawals of 85 per cent of the offerings at the Liverpool Colonial wool sales last week certainly indicated no intention on the part of the government to unload, in spite of the temporary lack of interest. England undoubtedly is looking far ahead, never doubting that some day a waiting policy will be justified.

## Buying at River Plate

At the River Plate there appears to have come a point where buying is really being resumed with no inconsiderable vigor. Reports this week, especially with reference to Montevideo, indicate much more general buying at the lower level of values which has now been established. Sales of standard fairly good grade 50s and 56s combing wools have been made in moderately heavy volume at 42 cents, clean basis, landed, for the higher and 35 cents for the lower grade. More business is reported, also, from Buenos Aires and offerings of equal quantities of Lincoln and low warts have been made for standard wools at about 14 cents while 46-40s lambs wools have been offered as low as 9 cents, delivered Boston, cost and freight. It is evident that some buyers are considering very seriously whether or not the present is the opportune time to buy and some cables from Buenos Aires profess astonishment that American buyers continue to abstain from buying when the present level of prices, due partly to low freight rates and very favorable exchange, are taken into consideration.

Late reports from South Africa indicate a very dull market there, warehouses being filled with large stocks of old wool, mostly of an inferior description, while Labor unrest is especially marked.

## Sales in Australia

The opening sales at Sydney, Australia, this week have resulted in a slight decline in prices generally, as compared with the close of the previous series there. American competition appears to be limited there and confined almost wholly to the choicest wools, continental buyers affording most of the support for the market. The choicest fine combing wools of 80s grade are quoted as high as \$125, clean landed basis, Boston, figuring exchange at \$2.50, while 70s spinners good fleeces are quoted at 87 cents; average wools of the same description at 78 cents and 70s and up super wools at 81 cents, clean landed, Boston. For 70s and above good broken and pieces 69 cents, clean landed, is quoted. Other sales will be held in Australia this month as follows: Melbourne commencing December 6 and Fremantle on the same day, where 15,000 bales will be offered; Geelong, December 14, and

Brisbane the same day, where 30,000 bales will be offered in three days, and Adelaide commencing the 18th. Following the Adelaide sale, there will be the usual holiday intermission until January 17. Sales are expected to be resumed in New Zealand December 7.

Sales in the American markets are generally of limited volume and number, with prices difficult to quote. The wool growers are taking definite and cooperative steps toward securing a wool and woolen goods embargo from Congress and the early enactment of a higher tariff.

CANADA WATCHES  
BONDS IN MARKET

First Open Trading in Victory Loan Paper Brings Declines but Better Price Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—TORONTO, Ontario—The result of the government placing Canadian Victory bonds on the open market is being watched with keen interest. When first offered this week without the control of the committee there was a drop in the quotations, especially the 1934s, but the authorities expect that in the comparatively near future the selling price of all government bonds will appreciate.

As to maturity and amount Canadian Victory loan issues are as follows: 1922, \$194,000,000 (approximately); 1923, \$195,000,000; 1924, \$195,000,000; 1925, \$43,000,000; 1927, \$66,000,000; 1937, \$483,000,000; 1934, \$482,000,000; 1937, \$253,000,000. Of the total amount of Canadian loans all, with the exception of about \$500,000,000 floated in 1919 are exempt from income tax.

On these maturities the last price fixed by the "stabilizing" committee was as follows:

Year of maturity—	Buying price	Selling price
1922	97	98
1923	97	98
1924	96	97
1927	96	97
1934	92	93
1937	97	98

\*Non-taxable.

It will be apparent from the above that within the next five years Canada will be called upon to provide for the maturing of nearly \$540,000,000 worth of bonds. Certain preparations are being made for a sinking fund, but it is almost certain that some "conversion" loans will have to be floated. If present revenue records continue, however, the Dominion will be in a position not only to meet ordinary expenditures but also to defray annually a portion of the national debt.

BUSINESS STEADIER  
IN LUMBER TRADE

CHICAGO, Illinois—The lumber market is steadier and sellers are more optimistic, due to an increase in the volume of orders, according to the American Lumberman. "Prices on southern pine have not shown material change; here and there a slight increase is made and here and there concessions are made to bring about prompt sales."

"On the Pacific coast production has been curtailed materially and still further curtailment is in sight unless an increase much larger than that recently noted occurs in the amount of business booked. The demand for cypress, though steady, is not brisk, and prices are firm."

"In the North Carolina pine field along the Atlantic coast there has been a slight increase in the volume of business and orders booked. These orders are largely for special items, however, and business is not extremely brisk. Competition is very keen and prices are anything but uniform."

"Slackness in the furniture trade, the musical instrument manufacturing business and in the truck and automobile field is being felt by the hardwood manufacturers. The most encouraging feature of the situation is the increase in the amount of lumber being taken for export, though as yet the amount which has been sold is not large enough to determine the trend of the market."

CONFIDENT FEELING  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—With an absence of liquidation there was a more confident feeling on the stock exchange yesterday. The undertone of markets generally was steady.

The gilt-edged list moved upward following the disbursement of \$80,000,000 on account of the war loan and other dividends. Foreign loans wavered.

The Labor situation checked enthusiasm in the home railway group. Canadian Pacific were firm on favorable earnings and Argentine rails also advanced. Industrials mixed. Hudsons Bay 5%. Kaffirs were hard.

NEW CENTRAL BANK  
FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Objects of the Reserve Financial Institution Which It Is Proposed to Establish Are Explained by Financier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England—The proposed establishment of a central reserve bank for the Union of South Africa, for the purpose of the conservation of the specie supplies of the Union, has created considerable interest in financial circles here. On making inquiries of Mr. Douglas Cunningham, the manager of the National Bank of South Africa, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that a reserve bank has not yet been established but will probably be in some few months. The proposed capital is £1,000,000, and the headquarters of the bank will be in Pretoria. It is intended that the reserve bank will discount commercial bills for the banks and discount ordinary commercial paper at bank rate which they will determine.

There will be 11 directors—three commercial, three banking, and three government representatives with a Governor and Deputy Governor appointed by the government. The capital will be subscribed by each bank in proportion to its paid-up capital and reserves, at the commencement of the act, but must hold nominal value of stock equal to 5 per cent of their own paid-up capital. Shareholders will have one vote for every £100 of stock.

## Distribution of Profits

Cumulative dividends of 6 per cent per annum will be paid, and the surplus will go to the reserve fund until 25 per cent of the paid-up capital of the reserve bank is reached. Thereafter 25 per cent will go to the government, and 50 per cent to reserves until the reserves equal the total paid-up capital. Of the remaining 25 per cent, dividends will be paid to stockholders not exceeding 4 per cent of the paid-up capital, any excess going to the government. When the reserve fund equals the paid-up capital, the net profits, after payment of 10 per cent to the shareholders, should be paid to the government.

The reserve bank will have the sole right to issue notes for 25 years. Every bank transacting business in the Union will for some time be required to maintain a gold reserve balance equal to 13 per cent of the demand deposits and liabilities to the public, and 3 per cent of its time deposits and liabilities.

As to the benefit of establishing a reserve bank at this time, Mr. Cunningham informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that generally among bankers and business men in South Africa it was thought to be an inopportune moment for a reserve bank to be established, as the immediate result is that the South African banks are obliged, in order to prepare for the new position, to restrict business generally.

## Want Action Deferred

South African bankers do not object to a central bank being formed, but they would rather the matter was deferred for a year or two, or until business assumes a more normal state. The exchange position in South Africa is a peculiar one. The South African sovereign is at a discount, compared with the British Treasury note. This is due to the fact that exports to South Africa exceed very considerably the imports from that country. Large stocks of raw material are ready for shipment from South Africa, such as wool, hides, skins, etc., but there are few or no buyers overseas, hence the purchase of bills drawn on South Africa are at a very high premium.

During the war, all South African gold was purchased by the Bank of England at a fixed price. Since the arrangement has been canceled, the gold has been offered in the London market to the highest bidder, and subject to a license being obtained the metal has been allowed to be exported. The demand for gold is strong, and today it stands at about 30 per cent premium. The premium is entirely due to exchange being against this country, as for example, the New York purchase price for gold at so many dollars an ounce (pre-war price) when converted into sterling realizes so much more than were the dollar exchange with this country normal.

In South Africa there is no mint. All gold comes to London, and if it is desired to ship sovereigns to South Africa, the gold must be purchased in the open market at an enhanced price, taken to the mint and then shipped.

The object of the reserve bank will be to issue gold certificates in place of gold coin. To purchase these certificates the banks will be required to put up 40 per cent in gold coin and the balance of 60 per cent in approved commercial paper.

## RECORD OIL EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, New York—Oil exports from the United States in October made a record in value of \$52,203,226. The previous record was in July, at \$51,243,933. The October value is approximately 100 per cent greater than the same month of 1919, when the exports value was \$26,525,277, at the rate of \$626,400,000 yearly. For the 10 months ended October 31, 1920, oil exports were \$439,603,042, compared with \$277,875,335 in the same period of 1919 and \$284,300,392 in the 1918 period.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

All British restrictions on coal prices, bunkering and export, will be officially withdrawn December 1.

The price for western Kentucky crude oil has been reduced 25 cents a barrel. It is now \$4 a barrel.

Cables say the Bank of Spain has been asked by the government to assist banks in the Province of Catalonia, where considerable disquiet has prevailed since the failure of a large bank.

A South American banking group is reported to be planning to advance \$30,000,000 to the State of Sao Paulo.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company announces reduction in nails and wire products. Nails now quoted at \$3.75 per keg and plain wire \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

Within three weeks Rochester, New York, factories making women's shoes, now idle, will reopen at full capacity to fill orders for spring goods. About 23,000 men and women, more than 20,000 of whom have been idle for about two months, will return to work.

It has been estimated in Ottawa, Ontario, that Norway, Finland and Sweden, all important newsprint paper producers, will produce by their combined efforts about 75,000 tons less newsprint than will Canada in 1920.

Manitoba will spend this year \$2,225,000 on 756 miles of good roads and 68 bridges. The roads constructed include 64 miles of market roads and 92 miles of trunk highways.

Canada exported during the fiscal year, 1919-20, \$863,968 barrels of flour valued at \$94,262,928, as compared with 115,099 barrels valued at \$521,373 in 1919.

Imports of diamonds and pearls into the United States during September suffered a heavy drop, value of uncut diamonds being \$173,306, against \$1,657,020 in September, 1919; cut diamonds \$2,254,244, against \$7,336,489, and pearls \$255,618 against \$775,273 last year.

Commenting on the gravity of the commercial situation of Peru created by the high rate of exchange of the dollar which prevents importers from placing orders in the United States, "El Tiempo" declares it necessary that both the government and exporters take measures to remedy the situation. The newspaper suggests exporters throw the balance of their goods on the American market in order to improve the exchange rate.

In the House of Commons Wednesday Samuel Samuel moved the rejection of the bill to continue control of exports of gold and silver bullion. He based his opposition on the ground that the measure was unsound and particularly because it included silver in the measure, saying that the free export of silver was a necessity for British eastern trade.

England's export of cotton piece goods decreased heavily in October, being the lightest month of the year, with 304,911,900 square yards as compared with 382,138,600 in September, 443,251,000 in May, and 393,245,900 in October, 1919.

A drop in the price of automobile accessories in the United States is predicted by the president of the Automobile Accessories Branch of the National Hardware Association.

Morgan interests are said to be engaged in active negotiations for the flotation in the United States of a \$50,000,000 issue secured by Cuban Government bonds, following arrival of delegation from Cuba with assurances that their congress, about to meet, will authorize the loan.

Nine leading Polish banks have formed a combination called Lacznosc Bankow, in an effort to solve banking problems of the new state and facilitate foreign trade. Capital of banks in combination, without reserve, is about 600,000,000 marks.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—Considerable attention was given in the wheat market yesterday to domestic advice that stocks of wheat in country elevators of the surplus producing states are low except in a few localities. Opening wheat quotations were: December \$1.56 to \$1.57 and March \$1.50 to \$1.51. These were followed by a material advance and December wheat closed at \$1.62 and March at \$1.56. Closing corn prices were: December 66¢, May 73¢, and July 75¢.

## WHOLESALE PRICES IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan—Wholesale commodity prices are declining slowly but steadily in Japan. A comparison with 100 as the basis in 1900 has been compiled by the Bank of Japan as follows:

	1920—	1910—
January	328.00	100.00
February	414.50	100.00
March	425.25	100.00
April	397.25	100.00
May	359.75	100.00
June	327.68	100.00
July	316.63	100.00
August	311.04	100.00
September	304.96	100.00
October	293.45	100.00

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Sterling	\$3.48 1/2	\$3.48 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0607	.0606	.1920
France (Belgian)	.06415	.0641	.1920
Lire	.0387	.0386	.1920
German mark	.2058	.2045	.4024
Canadian dollar	.88	.881	....

## BANK OF FINLAND RAISES RATES

NEW YORK, New York—Advices state that the Bank of Finland recently raised its rate of discount to 9 per cent. The cause is increasing monetary stringency and a heavy expansion in loans by private banks.

## REDUCTION IN PRICE OF LEAD

NEW YORK, New York—The American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead from 6 cents to 5 1/2 cents a pound.

CALIFORNIA GOLD  
OUTPUT DECREASES

Reason Is That Price of This Commodity Cannot Be Raised Like Others to Meet New Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office—SAN FRANCISCO, California—"California's average annual gold production for the decade previous to 1917, was \$20,000,000—25 to 30 per cent of the output of the entire United States. This dropped to \$17,335,100 in 1919, and for 1920 production will be about \$15,000,000. The reason is simply described," said Fletcher Hamilton, State Mineralogist of California, in San Francisco "Business." "Costs of equipment, supplies, labor and living have more than doubled; but the selling price of gold remains where it always has been fixed by law. Other industries solve the problem by raising the price of their products to that commensurate with operating costs. The gold miner, alone of all men, can take no such action."

"If gold were a non-essential product, there might be little need for thought upon this subject, but gold, as has already been stated, is more essential than any other one thing, for the maintenance of the business structure of civilization."

"The State Mining Bureau is of the opinion that the 'gold question' is vitally important. Such a small proportion of the total population is advised of the true situation, that nothing has been done to avert the disaster which threatens."

## Mines Closing, Down

"Mines which have produced millions and which should produce millions more are being shut down and allowed to cave in, and fill with water; mills and reduction plants worth a king's ransom are left to the mercy of the elements. In Calaveras County, the total number of stamps dropping in March, 1914, was 494. Today only 40 stamps are in operation. In Tuolumne County there were 300 stamps in commission in April, 1914. Today not one mill is operating. Similar conditions exist throughout the entire State."

California has been, and still is, the leading gold-producing state in the union. Going up through the gold-producing counties, you will see one property after another shut down. According to the last census only mining counties in California, showed a decrease in population. It has cost more to produce than the gold is worth, hence production has decreased.

In discussing the question with the mining engineer recently, he stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the outlook for the gold miner, from the economic standpoint was brighter.

"The outlook for gold mining seems more favorable, since the price of commodities has started to decline," he remarked. "The price of gold is stagnant, but labor is becoming more plentiful, which is helpful; shortage of labor—the turnover of labor—is costly. Our object is to get the steady man. With shortage there is a constant turnover. This winter we have also recently had to contend with power shortage, but with the recent rains that has been overcome. There is still plenty of gold in California, if it could be made profitable to produce."

## Relief Measure Favored

"If the United States Government would pass the McFadden bill or offer a measure of relief to the gold miner, gold mines all over California would take a new lease on life."

H. N. Laurie, economist of the American Mining Congress, in speaking before the California Gold Producers Association in this city, stated that legislation designed to protect the gold reserve from depletion probably will be asked at the next session of Congress.

"Compared with 1914, the purchasing power of a dollar in terms of all commodities in 1919 was 47 cents," said Mr. Laurie. "The gold producers' ounce in 1914 had a purchasing power of \$20.67, whereas during 1919 the same ounce could purchase in terms of commodities only \$9.70. Gold producers are in the same position as a person who received the same income in 1919 as in 1914 and finds that a \$2000 income has shrunk in purchasing power to \$970."

"This is the chief reason why gold production in the United States declined from \$101,000,000 in 1915 to \$58,500,000 in 1919, and from present indications probably will further decline to \$40,000,000 this year."

NEW HEAD OF GENERAL MOTORS  
NEW YORK, New York—Pierre S. Du Pont was elected president of the General Motors Corporation Tuesday to succeed W. C. Durant, resigned. Mr. Du Pont heads the Du Pont Securities Corporation which was formed last week to take over a substantial part of Mr. Durant's General Motors stock.

## American Woolen Company

(Massachusetts Corporation)  
QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of the American Woolen Company (\$1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents (\$1.75) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on Jan. 15, 1921, to stockholders of record Dec. 15, 1920.

Transfer books will not be closed.

WILLIAM H. DWELLY, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1920.

## DIVIDENDS

The Calumet & Arizona Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable December 20 on stock of record December 10. Three months ago a similar amount was declared.

The Continental Motors Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable December 15 in the first three quarters of the year. Quarterly disbursements of 2 per cent were made.

The International Petroleum Company Ltd. has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share in United States currency, payable January 3. Upon presentation of coupon No. 1, attached to bearer share warrants, the distribution will be made to holders whose shares are fully paid up at the close of business December 31.

The Texas Pacific Coal Oil Company has declared the usual cash dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and a dividend of 2 per cent in stock at par, both payable January 3 to stock of record December 10.

The directors of the Amalgamated Oil Company and of the West Coast Oil Company have declared the usual quarterly dividends of \$1.50 a share, payable January 15 and January 5, respectively, to holders of record December 31.

LATE RALLY HELPS  
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Extensive selling of speculative issues was resumed yesterday on the stock market but the shipwreck, steel and equipments made gains with rallies later by the entire list. The close was firm.

There was some unsettlement in the bond market. Call money was quoted at 7 per cent. The total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

## NORTH AMERICAN GRAIN SUPPLY

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet estimates the available supplies of grain as follows (figures in bushels and last 600 omitted):

	Week ended	Nov. 27	Week ended	Nov. 27
Wheat—	last	last	last	last
U S East of Rockies	42,860	3,752	97,783	97,783
U S West of Rockies	2,544	185	3,275	3,275
U S East of Rockies	44,899	3,937	85,116	85,116
Adapt cont exp.	67,500	1,700	81,400	81,400
Total	110,905	7,540	220,574	220,574
Corn U S & Canada	6,043	1,540	2,152	2,152
Oats U S & Canada	42,873	1,103	23,764	23,764

\*Decrease.

## ALBERTA COAL FIELDS

CALGARY, Alberta—Drumheller Valley, 80 miles east of Calgary, is producing 7000 tons of coal every working day. It is estimated that the total output of coal for Alberta this year will be 6,500,000 tons. This is the province which Lord Burnham, at a journalists' gathering in London the other day, said had one-sixth of the world's known coal resources.

## NATIONAL BANKS CHARTERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the week ended November 26 the Comptroller of the Currency issued charters for three national banks with an aggregate capital of \$835,000; received applications for charters from five national banks with an aggregate capital of \$300,000, and increased the capital of five national banks by an aggregate of \$245,000.

## GOLD ON WAY TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Of \$2,684,000 in gold which the U. S. Finland is bringing from England, \$2,675,000 is consigned to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The Adriatic, just leaving has \$500,000 consigned also to Kuhn Loeb & Co., bringing their total on this movement to \$70,425,000.

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For all information apply to  
**Local Agents**



## AS THE ARMENIANS SEE SOVIET RUSSIA

Russian Troops Having Occupied  
Armenian Towns, Writer Says  
Armenians Now Distrust Bol-  
shevist "Fraternal Greetings"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Armenian  
Bureau in London states that further  
particulars have come to hand which  
throw additional light on recent  
events which have been in progress  
in Armenia. After referring to a  
speech of Mustafa Kemal, in which  
he addressed the Turkish National  
Congress at Angora, the communica-  
tion states that about a fortnight later  
the Armenian Government received a  
wireless telegram from Mr. Tchitcher-  
in, the Commissary for Foreign Af-  
fairs of Soviet Russia, in reply to an  
inquiry made by the Prime Minister  
of Armenia. Mr. Tchitcher-in in this  
message sent his "fraternal greetings"  
to the Armenian Republic and assured  
them that Soviet Russia was filled with  
"most sympathetic sentiment" for the  
independence and prosperity of the  
Armenian Nation. "Meschak," the mod-  
erate Armenian organ in Tiflis, makes  
the following comment in its issue of  
September 21 on this subject:

Greetings Distrusted

"The Armenian people have every  
reason to distrust the 'fraternal greet-  
ings' of Soviet Russia. It is not true  
that as a first result of the lyrical love  
of Tchitcher-in for Armenia, Russo-  
Tartar troops occupied Karabagh,  
Zangezur and Nakhitchevan. Now  
this soldiers of Karl Marx have stopped  
their advance and are very busy loot-  
ing the unfortunate Armenians of Karabagh  
and Zangezur. A further contin-  
uation of this lyrical love for Ar-  
menia finds its expression in the new  
advance of the Kemalist troops on our  
frontier. These new Turkish adepts  
of Turkish 'Marxism' have entered our  
frontiers near Olti, have occupied that  
town, and are advancing via Mar-  
denk toward Kars or Ardahan. That  
this advance is not made without the  
knowledge and without the encourage-  
ment of Moscow, whose fraternal  
greetings are still ringing in our ears,  
there is not the slightest doubt.

"The Slavo-Mongolian fraternity is a  
fact now. In the Proletarian Interna-  
tional Conference at Baku, Zinovieff  
called the Mongolian world to a holy  
war. Soviet Russia has sent six pads  
(about a hundred pounds) of gold as a  
gift to Mustafa Kemal, and this  
wealth was carried to Erzerum via  
Zangezur. The troops of Mustafa  
Kemal are at present not hungry, as  
they used to be; they are well  
equipped, even with aeroplanes. We  
have reason to believe that Mustafa  
Kemal equipped his army with the gold  
which he received from Soviet Russia.

"Allah Will Forgive You"

"The world is confronted with a new  
catastrophe, blood-thirsty Communists  
of Moscow are more tyrannical and  
capitalistic than those powers whom  
they blame. As to the attitude of their  
bosom friends, the army of Mustafa  
Kemal Pasha, the following speech  
made by this Turkish leader, appears  
to be a full explanation:

"The life and property of foreign-  
ers belong to you," said Mustafa  
Kemal on September 17 in his speech  
made at Angora; 'kill the Greeks, the  
Armenians, the French and the British.  
Do not fear anybody, kill them  
ruthlessly, butcher them, destroy and  
burn everything. Allah is great and  
will forgive you."

The Armenian Bureau has also re-  
ceived direct information from Tiflis  
to the effect that large numbers of  
Armenian troops have been concen-  
trated on the Kars front thanks to  
the oil fuel supplied by the British  
naval authorities of the Black Sea.  
On October 15 the Armenian troops  
undertook a counter-attack under the  
command of General Siligian and dis-  
lodged the Turkish troops from the  
positions of Begli-Ahmed and Novo-  
Selim and are marching on Sarikam-  
ish, on the neighboring hills of which  
snow has already fallen.

Tartar Forces Attack

Skirmishing, according to this re-  
port, is going on all along the south-  
ern front of Armenia from Kargizman  
to Igdir and down the railway line  
at Nakhitchevan. As a result of  
widespread reconnaissance carried  
out by the Armenian staff, it appears  
that Kurdish irregular cavalry is op-  
erating in the south under the com-  
mand of Kemalist officers. More  
serious attacks of Bolshevik Tartar  
forces have been taking place on the  
northeastern frontier of Armenia all  
along the Delijan Pass.

Mr. Legrand and his advisor, Mr.  
Istomin, both representatives of the  
Moscow Soviet in Armenia, reached  
Erivan in the second week of October  
and have since demanded the free use  
of Armenian railways and the with-  
drawal of Armenian troops from the  
Delijan Pass. The report just to hand  
concludes by saying that Soviet Rus-  
sia is resolved to make a demonstra-  
tion in force at Erzerum by concen-  
trating Russian Red troops there to  
meet the Bolshevized Red Turkish  
troops under Nasim Karabekir Pasha.

## TZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S POSTAL SERVICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GENEVA, Switzerland.—The "Cesko-  
Slovak" of Prague publishes an inter-  
view with Mr. Fatka, the Tzecho-  
Slovak Minister of Posts, in which a  
considerable development of the  
Tzecho-Slovak telephone service is  
announced. Prague is to have five  
new exchanges, accommodating  
47,000 new subscribers. The aerial  
postal service between Prague and  
Paris is shortly to be extended to  
Warsaw. The Telegrafica Com-  
pany, which manufactures tele-

phonic installations, is beginning to  
export to Italy, Bulgaria and Russia.  
Within the past two years the Tzecho-  
Slovak Republic has created 5500  
kilometers of new telephone lines and  
6800 kilometers of new telegraph lines,  
representing an expenditure of nearly  
70,000,000 crowns.

The postal auto-bus service from  
Prague is also to be extended. The  
existing lines number 50, covering a  
total length of 1000 kilometers.  
Speaking of the postal congress at  
Madrid, the agenda of which included  
the question of international checks,  
Mr. Fatka said the Tzecho-Slovak de-  
legates intended to discuss a special  
postal collaboration with the repre-  
sentatives of several states, as well as  
the creation of a Central European  
Postal Union for the purpose of de-  
creasing transport costs and improv-  
ing communications.

## BRITISH WOMEN VISIT IRELAND

Irish Quarrel Said Not to Be  
With the People but With  
the Government of England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, England.—There  
was a crowded audience at the Free  
Trade Hall to hear what the members  
of the mission of British women, or-  
ganized by the Women's International  
League, had to say about Ireland,  
where they had been to gather first-  
hand information as to the state of  
that country.

The object of the mission was to  
get at the truth, said Dr. Catherine  
Chisholm, as it was felt that things  
were happening in Ireland of which  
the English people were ignorant,  
and of which many English newspa-  
pers contained no account. It was  
felt, too, that if these things were  
told a body of public opinion could  
be created strong enough to help the  
government to take steps to remedy  
the situation.

Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson, who vis-  
ited Limerick, Galway and West  
Clare, gave many instances of brutal  
treatment meted out to the villagers  
by the British soldiers, which she of-  
fered as a reply to Mr. Lloyd George's  
declaration that it was inconceivable  
that British soldiers would attack  
without provocation. A resolution  
urging the release of all Irish political  
prisoners, the withdrawal of all  
armed forces, and that the keeping of  
order be placed in the hands of  
local Irish elected bodies, was carried  
unanimously.

Accounts Not Exaggerated

In the course of a conversation  
with Miss Frances Melland, a member  
of the mission, a representative of  
The Christian Science Monitor asked:  
"Are the newspaper accounts of the  
reprisals exaggerated at all?" To  
which Miss Melland replied: "Not in  
the least. They are, if anything, an  
understatement of the facts, for the  
state of Ireland is far worse than  
the outside world is aware of, and  
the wonder of it all is that although  
the Irish people have been so ill-  
treated by the English soldiers there  
is no bitterness shown to the En-  
glish people, for wherever we went  
we were treated with the utmost  
kindness by everybody, although it  
was quite well known that we were  
English. The Irish quarrel is not  
with the people, but with the Gov-  
ernment of England."

"Do you think that the withdrawal  
of the English soldiers and the dis-  
arming of the police would expedite  
a peaceful settlement?" was the next  
question. "I think there can be no  
doubt about that," replied Miss Mel-  
land, "for Irish people, despite their  
fiery temperament, are a peaceable  
and loving people, and I am quite  
convinced that if all the armed forces  
were withdrawn Ireland would settle  
down almost at once. In fact, Mrs.  
Swanwick, who visited Dublin, tells us  
that in one district the experiment  
of disarming the police had been tried  
and found most successful, and it is  
told of one policeman, who was found  
whistling gayly and when asked why  
he whistled so, replied, 'I am going to  
be disarmed tomorrow.'"

Question of Separation

"Will the Irish, in your opinion, be  
content with anything less than com-  
plete separation?" the interviewer  
next asked. "I think not," was the  
answer, "for they are so utterly tired  
of the English, and all things English;  
but I do not think separation would  
in any way endanger England, for the  
Irish people are quite willing to make  
an agreement with the English people,  
such as exists between Cuba and the  
United States. That they can keep  
any agreement into which they enter  
is, I think, fully proved by the way the  
judgments of the Sinn Fein courts are  
respected. In one case when the  
British attempted the rescue of a pris-  
oner who had been sentenced by a  
Sinn Fein court, the prisoner refused  
to be released, because he said he was  
quite satisfied with the fairness and  
justice of the trial, and he desired to  
fulfill his sentence."

"The Sinn Fein authorities have  
some very quaint methods of dealing  
with wrongdoers," continued Miss  
Melland, "and it is interesting to note  
their good effects."

Asked did she notice any bitterness  
between the Protestants and Roman  
Catholics, Miss Melland replied: "Not  
in the south and west of Ireland which  
I visited. In fact I attended a meet-  
ing organized by the Protestants, at  
which were represented almost all  
denominations, for the purpose of  
raising a fund to help the Roman  
Catholic victims of reprisals. The  
treasurer of that fund is a Protestant  
banker."

FARMERS BUILD OWN ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida.—

Despairing of aid from the trustees  
of the internal improvement fund, the

## SCHOOLS

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF  
SECRETARIES  
THREE MONTHS' COURSE

Students entered on probation at any date.  
AEOLIAN HALL. V. M. WHEAT, Director

## Classified Advertisements

**REAL ESTATE**  
FOR SALE—A farm of 100 acres in  
Conn. 50 acres tillable land, rest grow-  
ing timber. Price and terms reasonable.  
For particulars, address N.2, The Chris-  
tian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St.,  
New York City.

**FOR SALE**  
BARGAIN—Must sell. Elegant parlor suite,  
walnut dining room suite, walnut bedroom suite,  
two 9x12 rugs, library table, floor lamp, Victrola  
and records, brass bed, slightly used; will sell  
separately. 1421 Carver Ave., near Clark  
St., Chicago. Tel. Sunnyside 7612.

**BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED**  
WANTED—By two refined business girls, a  
room, light housekeeping; must be near subway  
New York City or Brooklyn; rent reason-  
able. F24, The Christian Science Monitor,  
Boston.

**ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS**  
BACK BAY, Boston—Warm, cozy, furnished  
room, private suite, near Symphony Hall, splen-  
did for two ladies; price reasonable. F78,  
The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## COLORADO

**DENVER**  
**O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.**  
QUALITY JEWELRY  
Mfg. Jewelers, Accurate Watch Repairs  
827 15th St., cor. Champa, DENVER  
Phone N. 544

## CORSETS

and Women's Under Garments  
1035 Broadway Street, Denver  
"For the Man Who Cares"  
518 16TH STREET DENVER  
M. R. WISE JR., Mgr.

**Federal**  
SYSTEM OF BAKING  
BREAD AND ROLLS  
1038 15th St. 1501 Santa Fe Drive  
221 15th Ave. DENVER

## JOY'S BUTTER SHOP

IN NEW HOME—ON LOOP CORNER  
Central Savings Bank Building  
1215 15TH STREET DENVER  
Besides Joy's Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and  
Cheese, Light Dairy Luncheon will be served  
and Baked Luncheon—See For Gallies.  
A complete line of those fancy articles you are  
looking for in the DELICATESSEN SHOP.  
Real Butter—No Fat Gallies.  
Our whole effort is to produce an Exchange-  
of JOY—and Satisfaction

county commissioners, the state high-  
way commissioners, or other sources,  
farmers on the Hillsboro canal have  
made over 10 miles of road between  
the lock in that canal and Gladecrest.  
About 30 men with four tractors and  
other equipment have begun work.

## AN APPRECIATION OF GENERAL LI SHUN

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The posthumous  
letters of the former military Gov-  
ernor of Kiangsu, General Li Shun,  
were promptly photographed, and a  
facsimile of them has been published  
in the Chinese daily newspaper, "Sin  
Wan Pao." They reveal the distressed  
state of mind in which the Governor  
found himself. He was distracted by  
the opposing influences of which he  
had become the center.

After the fall of the Anfu Club and  
the flight of the chief northern peace  
delegate, Wang I-tang, Governor Li  
Shun was appointed to this respon-  
sible position. He was a native of the  
Province of Chihli, and his sym-  
pathies were naturally with the northern  
military party. But he was a Liberal  
in thought, and found himself chiefly  
in agreement on many matters with  
the progressive ideas of the south. As  
an envoy of peace, it was his duty to  
be conciliatory to all parties.

It is generally supposed that his  
efforts toward conciliation led him  
into relations which became embar-  
rassing to him. When Gen. Chang Tso-  
lin and Gen. Tsao Kun fought the  
Anfu Party in the north, Governor  
Li promised to support them by the  
gift of \$1,000,000. This was after-  
ward reduced to \$300,000, and finally  
irritated the two war lords. Gov-  
ernor Li also entered into negotia-  
tions with the intransigent, Tang  
Chi-yao, Governor of Yunnan, by  
which a combine was made to defend  
the position of the Constitutional  
Party. Governor Tang finally with-  
drew from this agreement, and it is  
believed that his reasons for doing  
so were based upon suspicion of Gov-  
ernor Li's motives. His appointment  
as Chief Inspector of the three  
provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and  
Kiangsi was gazetted only a few days  
before the letters were written. But  
it was not received with cordiality in  
any quarter, while the governors of  
Anhwei and Kiangsi were known to  
be actively opposed to it. On either  
side, the Governor found himself sur-  
rounded by adverse, if not indeed op-  
posing influences.

A certain section of the Chinese  
press has endeavored to make a hero  
of the former Governor. The chief  
basis for this is in his parting ex-  
hortation to other governors not to  
be controlled by greed or ambition, as  
well as by the fact that he left a  
quarter of his fortune to famine re-  
lief. This estimate of the man is an  
exaggeration. He was no better and  
no worse than the other military  
governors of China, who are fre-  
quently spoken of as "China's sorrow."

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Miss Annabelle's Collection

"Good afternoon, dear," said Miss Annabelle, to little Alice. "And this is the friend that you were going to bring to see me?"

"Yes, this is my friend Maud James, Miss Annabelle," said Alice.

"I am very glad to see you. Now I hope you are going to stay with me a while. Do go and take off your wraps in my room and then come and sit in front of the fire here with us. You know the way, Alice."

"I hope she will show us some of her collections," said Alice, as the two little girls took off their wraps and went downstairs to the library.

"Why don't you ask her?" whispered Maud. "I am sure she would show them to us if she thought we wanted to see them. I think she's just lovely!"

"I don't exactly like to ask her. Besides, she may have something else to show us or to talk about. Let's wait and see."

They were soon sitting, all three of them, in front of the blazing fire in the library grate.

"I have been wondering if you little girls would like to see some of my shells," said Miss Annabelle, after they had talked for a while. Alice clasped her hands softly with delight.

"Oh, I was just wishing that we could see some of your collections. I have never seen your shells, have I, Miss Annabelle?" cried Alice.

"I would love to see them!" said Maud.

Miss Annabelle drew forward a table and placed it before the children. Then she went to a tall secretary, opened the big glass doors, and there were shelves and shelves full of little drawers. She pulled out several before she chose the one she wanted.

"I think you will enjoy seeing the 'sunset shells' first," she said. "They are so lovely! But it is hard to choose, for they are all wonderful."

The drawer was divided into small square partitions, each full of shells neatly arranged in piles, graded according to size. They lay on soft cotton batting, these fragile things. Miss Annabelle placed the box on the table, leaving a space in front of the two little girls, so that she could spread out the shells. She took out some of them and laid them in a row on the table. The two sides opened like a clam shell.

"Oh! Oh!" exclaimed Maud in delight.

"Oh! Oh-h!" said Alice, in wonder and admiration.

"I see you like my 'sunset shells,'" said Miss Annabelle. "See the sunset colors? See the streaks of pale pink, deepening to almost salmon color? Did you ever see anything so wonderful?"

There were several sizes of them, beautiful in shape, almost transparent, with wavy streaks across them of lovely color. Some were tinged with yellow, just as the sunset colors merge into yellow sometimes; and they blended into the pearly white of the shell until you could hardly tell where one left off and the other began. And the little shells! Such darlings they were—not more than an inch long, increasing in size until they became about three inches long, perhaps. Maud and Alice thought that they would never tire of looking at them.

"But you have not seen the Chambered Nautilus," said their hostess. "You must read Holmes' beautiful poem about it when you get home." She took out a small box, and there was the Chambered Nautilus, lying safely in a bed of soft cotton.

After that they saw the Heart Shell, snow white, shaped like a heart and opening "the other way" of the shell, as its owner expressed it. She showed the way it came apart and the way it fitted together again, a delicate piece of work. A little knob, a little hole, and it locked tightly!

"I have shells from all over the world, you see," said Miss Annabelle. "Some come from African beaches, some from South America, some from California, or the South. These little round ones are what the Indians used for wampum. These in this box were used as money. See this little strawberry shell! Isn't it cunning? It looks exactly like a strawberry."

"Oh, these look like animals, don't they?" said Alice. She spread them out on the table in a long row. They were smooth and shining and elliptical in shape and they were covered with brownish spots. They did look like a procession of wild beasts.

"Leopards, I should call them," said Maud. "A whole jungle full of them!"

"And here are some little white lambs!" cried Alice, spreading out some small round snow white ones. How cunning they looked! These shells were not so fragile as the others, and could be handled without danger of breaking them.

"You could play menagerie with them all day long!" said Maud, happily.

There were many, many more shells. Miss Annabelle showed a few more and said that there were so many that she would keep the rest for another day.

"But I must show you my spiral shell that has a Latin name that means 'tower.' See what an odd shape it is, winding itself in little spirals until it gets to the end, a sharp point. It looks like a little tower when you stand it up."

"Oh, Miss Annabelle, I want to start a collection! What fun it must be!" said Maud.

"It is not only great fun, but you



"Cherry ripe! Cherry ripe! Come and see the fair beneath the tree"

## The Little Folks in Dot's Garden

## The Disappearing Spider

"Oh, Dad!" called Dot from among the hollyhocks, down in the fence corner, "come and see this big, bright-colored spider and his funny web."

As I walked across the garden to her, Dot danced up and down, crying to me to hurry. When I reached her she turned quickly and pointed her finger toward a pink hollyhock. Then she stopped and looked very, very much surprised.

"Why, it's gone!" she exclaimed; "the spider's gone, and there's only a funny kind of blur where the web was. What could have happened, Dad? The spider was so big and bright. Where has he gone?"

"Really, Dot, that must be a magic spider. You can't see him any more and yet I think he is still there—right before your eyes. Let's play a trick on him, I went on, as Dot looked at me in wonder. "Turn your back on the corner and so will I. Now stand very still, and count softly to 100."

So we turned around and Dot counted slowly to "99, 100," and then looked up at me.

"Now turn back again, very slowly. Be sure not to make a quick motion." Back we turned again and the little girl almost cried out. Sure enough the spider was there. He had a big, black body, crossed by a few odd gold stripes. He had long and strong black legs, long enough to spread over the large, bright silver dollar Auntie gave Dot the day before.

"And see his funny web, Dad," said Dot, "with its little platform and those white, fuzzy, zigzag threads in it. I never, never saw a web like that."

It really was an odd web. Two long cords the length of my arm, and two inches apart, ran from a leaf stem to the fence wire. They made a little bridge. Halfway across, joining the two cords, was a tiny web, or platform, on which the spider stood.

Through it ran some odd heavy white threads. It looked as if some one had dropped a tangled piece of light string on the web and the spider had woven it in.

"But Dad," said Dot, "how did he disappear? And how did you get him to come back?"

"Watch," I said, "and I will wave my hand. He will disappear, but you must look very, very closely to see how he does it."

Then I waved my hand sharply right over the spider. At once he spread his legs to the heavy white threads in his platform. Then he lifted his body, and let it drop, pulling with his legs. Faster and faster he did this. The web began to swing up and down, too. Soon it was going so fast the spider's body began to be hard to see. In a moment there was just a blur of motion. No one, not knowing, could tell what was there. In a little while he moved more slowly, then slower still. And suddenly, why there he was again!

"Why does he do that?" asked Dot. Just then a white hen came up and

looked up at the spider. At once the spider disappeared.

"Oh, I see," cried Dot. "He disappears when he thinks something is going to disturb him."

"Sometimes he runs up one of those two long cords and hides in a fence corner, or under a leaf until everything is quiet again."

"Are there more of these spiders in the garden, Dad? And do they all make webs like this?"

"There are always some here all summer. They do not all build their webs just like this, nor act like this big fellow. There are always one or two, however, who do it. Here is one, now, by those strawberries. See, his web is like an ordinary one, except for the heavy white threads. He hides under the leaves. On the window of the garage is another, with a web having three cords instead of two. He can swing that, but not very fast."

"Well," said Dot, "it would be fun if I had a bigger web than his and could swing on it. I'd surprise the other children with my magic, wouldn't I, Dad?"

## Cleaning Up the Leaves

Gerald hardly knew which he liked the best: raking up the old leaves from the trees in the fall, or raking together the old grass of the lawn in the spring. With one or two other boys, all with rakes slung over their shoulders, he would start to rake up piles of leaves from the cottonwoods, the elms, and the poplars, and from the shrubs in the center of the lawn, just as soon as he could run home from school. Naturally, there was something that the boys looked forward to that made them hurry home just to gather up leaves. What do you think it was: bonfires.

Leaves in the fall and dry grass in the spring, after the last snow is weeks old and the soft south wind is talking louder and louder about summer, make capital bonfires. First you rake a half dozen piles of leaves along the edge of the street, and make them nice and round, so that the blaze will look just as fine as possible. Then each boy will take his place by one of the piles, and all will be lighted at the same moment. By this time the wind has gone down and the smoke from the fires goes straight up into the air, just like the smoke from the signal fires of the Indians who used to live on the prairies. The sun has gone down and there is a dusky gloom over everything, so that the six cheery blazes, with their pillars of smoke repaying many times over for the boys' running home from school just to rake up a lot of old dry leaves. And then, when they have had all this fun with the bonfires, along comes Gerald's father and gives each boy a coin for the work he has done in making the yard look so spick and span. The dry leaves keep the boys busy for nearly a week, and when the last pile is lighted and the last bit of smoke has twisted up into the air, the boys give a whoop and cry: "Wait until next spring and then we'll clean up the grass. Grass bonfires are better than any."

## Cherry Ripe!

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To the Cherry Fair haste away, Bonny lads and lassies gay!

Here are stalls to tempt each comer Piled with "fairings" of the summer. Ruby lips I'll match with cherries. For dainty ears, curl-hidden, there is

A pair of cherry earrings, sweet To wear, and oh! so sweet to eat. Cherry ripe! Cherry ripe! Come and see

The fair beneath the cherry tree.

Tommy's Travel Club

The trees in London had lost all their leaves and winter gave signs of being in a hurry to rush in on autumn's footsteps when Tommy Brown heard his mother and Daddy talk of Switzerland. It was one morning at breakfast.

Tommy listened, eyes very wide open. He had often heard Mother talk about Switzerland and he longed to go there; besides there were quite a lot of pictures in some of the shop windows which had the interesting word written upon them, and which showed grown-ups in woolly coats and caps sliding down steep places on long wooden things which Nanny told him were called "skis."

Then there were others with boys and girls skating and tobogganing, and great beautiful mountains in the background and clear blue skies and dark pine trees, and Tommy thought it all very wonderful.

So when Mother began to talk about going to such a place, Tommy said, "Will you take me, too, Mother, or must I wait?"

"I can't take you this time," said Mother, "but I'll send you post cards when I get there."

On the day Mother had started on her journey, Tommy and Nanny turned into the little street off Piccadilly. Tommy stopped at his favorite window to have a long look at the happy people in Switzerland. And then a lovely plan came into his head! Perhaps the man in the shop would give him a picture and he could put it up in his play nursery and pretend he was near the mountains!

Nanny was very kind. "Of course," she said, "I'm sure they will have some more pictures inside; come along and we will try."

"Yes—Switzerland—how long do you want to stay?" asked the man behind the shining counter. "Oh—I see, you don't want a book—one of our posters—well, certainly, but we only have the ones in the window. I'm afraid I can't take them out. If you wait a few days we'll be having some more and I'll send them to you—leave your home address," he added, turning to Nanny.

Well, three days passed and when Tommy came in from his walk one morning, there was a big roll of brown paper and cardboard and his name was written on it in big letters! "It's your posters," said Nanny, and she took the brown paper off ever so carefully and four lovely big pictures came out of the cardboard!

There were his favorites and also

quite a new one showing funny little wooden houses rather like his cuckoo clock.

Nanny pulled down some of the nursery pictures and stuck up the new ones in one corner of the room, then she took a table and chair that were near and put them further along the wall and said: "You may have this corner all to yourself to pretend in; we will call it 'Switzerland.'"

Next morning brought a long letter from Mother and three picture post cards.

John and Patricia Horne were invited to spend the afternoon with the children. Tommy said: "Nanny, we can have a new game. We'll all pretend we are with Mother, you can read what she says to John and Patricia and then we'll look at the pictures."

Well, John and Patricia thought it great fun and Patricia, who was a clever little girl, said, "I'm going to have one of my corners Italy. My mother is there and we've lots of pictures, and I've dolls, too, dressed right, and when you come to see us we can pretend 'Italy' and we'll travel in each other's nurseries without going away from London at all."

Nanny smiled. "Children," she said, "we'll have a club, and John, Patricia, Tommy, and the little Joneses can all belong. We'll get our pictures and post cards and we'll try to dress our dolls in the right clothes, and if we don't know anybody in the countries we want to go to, why we'll just find some nice little books to tell us that we want to know!"

And that was how Tommy's Travel Club began.

## Traveler's Joy

The climbing shrub known as traveler's joy is a wild English clematis of great beauty, and often from early June, right on through July and August, it throws its myriad whitish blossoms in starry masses along the hedgerows. It especially loves a chalky soil, and in such districts may raise itself even to the tree tops, drooping later in huge pendant clusters on the sunny side, and making itself a joy indeed to any passing traveler.

This wild clematis has many interesting features for the study of the young botanist. Firstly, the flower has no petals, for what are usually called its petals are really only the four greenish-white sepals that seem to have taken their place; but the mass of stamens in the center, and the sweet fragrance emitted almost make one forget that it is only an imperfect flower after all. Then you will notice, that as the flowers fall away they are quickly followed by bunches of feather-like threads with the seeds attached, until presently the whole hedgerow is massed with these curling, feathery awns from end to end, and the beauty remains right on into the winter. The traveler's joy supports itself by twining some of its leaf stalks round the twigs along the hedgerow, and you will be interested to notice that all those stalks which are used in this way become hard and woody, while the others tumble swiftly away to earth in the first sharp frosts of winter.

## The Golden Crested Wren

(Regulus cristatus)

This beautiful little bird, also known as the goldcrest, is the smallest of all European birds. Until quite recently, i.e., previous to 1917, it was one of the commonest species to be met with throughout the country, including the suburban districts, frequenting the gardens and shrubberies, but since that date its sudden disappearance is remarkable. The golden-crested wren is a resident and widely distributed over the British Islands except the northern isles of Scotland, where it only occurs during migration. In the autumn enormous numbers of these diminutive birds arrive on the east-shores of England. In some years the flocks are so vast that the shrubs and bushes along the coast are literally covered with the little travelers, which are glad to avail themselves of the first resting places they can find after their long journey across the North Sea. At times their numbers are so great that they extend throughout the whole length of the eastern seaboard of both England and Scotland, and also spread across the country westward to Ireland.

Sometimes these immense flights commence in August and continue through the autumn, but the usual time for their arrival is during October. In 1882 an extraordinary invasion of these little birds reached the coasts and extended from Kent to as far north as the Faroe Islands. Vessels in the North Sea have on different occasions had their rigging covered with goldcrests which have settled to rest themselves while on migration to this country from the Continent. Along the east coast the arrival of goldcrests is so well known to the fishermen that they have gained the name of "woodcocks' pilots," owing to their appearance a few days before the woodcocks arrive. During the great flight large numbers frequently appear round the lighthouses at night, being attracted by the glare of the lanterns.

The favorite haunts of the goldcrest are well-wooded districts, especially those abounding with pine, spruce, larch and other fir trees. But during late autumn and winter months, little parties, accompanied with long-tailed tits and coalites, may frequently be seen along the hedgerows in more open country, which they traverse from end to end, while they keep up a continual twittering by their shrill, short call notes, resembling "Zee, zee, zee." It may also be seen along a hedgerow in solitude during the depth of winter, making its presence first known by its little call notes and the quivering of the twigs as it passes from one to the other, and then showing itself on one of the more exposed branches as it hops along. It may easily be approached to within two or three feet and its movements and beauty of its plumage carefully studied. In the early spring the goldcrest pours forth its sweet but rather feeble little song, which is repeated almost continually during the day while he is at home amid the dense foliage of some favorite fir tree.

Spruce and larch plantations are its chief resorts in the spring, where it nests. The beautiful little globular nest, composed of the softest materials such as moss, wool, and feathers, woven together with spiders' web, and densely lined with soft feathers, is attached beneath the branch of a fir, usually at the extremity and under the shelter of laterally diverging twigs; the opening is above. The writer has often seen this little bird climbing about the twigs, now and again giving final touches to its snug little domicile.

The goldcrest measures only 3 1/4 inches in length, i.e., from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and its wings when fully expanded measure from tip to tip only six inches. The general color is olive-green above, shading into a yellowish tint on the rump; the head is very beautifully ornamented with a brilliant crown, composed of golden-yellow in front, and blending into lustrous orange behind, and bordered on each side by a rich black stripe; the feathers of the wings and tail are grayish-brown, margined with olive-yellow—across the wing is a blackish band and the wing coverts are tipped with white; the under parts are pale olive-buff.

This little bird must not be mistaken for its close relative, the fire-crested wren, a much rarer species which was first recognized in England in 1882. The firecrest may readily be distinguished by a black band passing through and behind the eye and separated from the black stripe bordering the fire-colored crest by a white band above the eye. The firecrest is a trifle larger than the goldcrest. The former is only a winter visitor to England and occurs sparingly. No instance of its nesting is known in the British Islands.

## Tell Me

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Robin on the bough,  
Tell me why you're singing;  
Is it of the berries  
Autumn will be bringing?  
Robin on the bough,  
Tell me why you're singing.

Timid little harebell  
Tell me where you're hiding;  
Hours I have been searching,  
Do be more confiding,  
Little darling harebell,  
Tell me where you're hiding.

Swallow in the thatch,  
Tell me why you're going  
To the sunny orange-land:  
Soon there'll be spring-sowing.  
Swallow in the thatch,  
Tell me why you're going.



## THE HOME FORUM

## American Songs in the Arctic

We were in time to attend the Esquimaux services at the mission both afternoon and night, and I found them very much the same as at Kikitaruk, with the exception that the singing was much more advanced and was very good indeed. There was an anthem of the Danks type sung by a choir—the parts well maintained throughout, the attacks good, the voices under excellent control—that it pleased and surprised me to hear, and there was a long discourse most patiently and, as I judged, faithfully interpreted by a bright-looking Esquimaux boy. It is well for those who speak much through an interpreter to listen occasionally to similar discourse. Only so may its unavoidable tediousness be appreciated.

The school next day pleased me still more, and I was glad that I had a school-day at the place. I heard good reading and spelling, saw good writing, and listened with real enjoyment to the fresh young voices raised again and again in song. There was, however, something so curiously exotic that for a moment it seemed irresistibly funny, in "The Old Oaken Bucket," from lips that have difficulty with the vowel sounds of English; from children that never saw a well and never will see one; and I was irreverent enough to have much the same feeling about "I love thy temple hills," etc., in that patriotic Plymouth Rock song which is so little adapted for universal American use that, in a gibe not without justice, it has been called "Smith's Country, 'tis of Three." One wonders if they sing it in the Philippine schools; and, so far as these regions are concerned, one wishes that some teacher with a spark of genius would take Goldsmith's hint and write a simple song for Esquimaux children that should

"Extol the treasures of their finny seas  
And their long nights of revelry and ease";

the splendour of summer's perpetual sunshine and the weird radiance of the Northern Lights; but prosody is not taught in your "Normal" school.—From "Ten Thousand Miles With a Dog Sled," by Hudson Stuck.

## Babylon's Commercial Greatness

Long before Babylon had overcome her rival Nineveh she was famous for the extent and importance of her commerce. No position could have been more favourable than hers for carrying on a trade with all the regions of the known world. She stood upon a navigable stream that brought to her quays the produce of the tem-

perate highlands of Armenia, approached in one part of its course within almost one hundred miles of the Mediterranean Sea, and emptied its waters into a gulf of the Indian

fully kept in repair, this more convenient and cheaper mode of transporting merchandise was probably not neglected.—"Nineveh and Babylon," Sir Austen Henry Layard.

beams, whose blackened heads peep out from the brick walls, like faces of an Age gone by.  
What quaint carving!—what heavy old tiles, when you catch a glimpse



"Near St. Maclou, Rouen," from the lithograph by Howard Leigh

## Winter Music

All through the oak-wood  
Rooks fly and call;  
Fast down the rustling boughs  
Brown acorns fall.

What though December dawn?  
Robins will sing;  
Over the rimy lawn  
Starlings clap wing.

Starlings of speckled coat,  
Whimsical song,  
Where the old windfalls lie  
Gossip and throng.

Wren on the apple-bough,  
Sweet-voiced and shrill,  
Clear your crescendos rise,  
Thrill upon thrill.

—Rosamund Marriott Watson.

## An Old-World Country House

Mr. Thorne's house was called Ullathorne Court, and was properly so called; for the house itself formed two sides of a quadrangle, which was completed on the other two sides by a wall about twenty feet high. This wall was built of cut stone, rudely cut indeed, and now much worn, but of a beautiful rich tawny yellow colour, the effect of that stonecrop of minute growth, which it had taken three centuries to produce. The top of this wall was ornamented by huge round stone balls of the same colour as the wall itself. Entrance into the court was had through a pair of iron gates, so massive that no one could comfortably open or close them, consequently they were rarely disturbed. From the gateway two paths led obliquely across the court; that to the left reaching the hall-door, which was in the corner made by the angle of the house, and that to the right leading to the back entrance, which was at the further end of the longer portion of the building.

With those who are now adepts in contriving house accommodation, it will militate much against Ullathorne Court, that no carriage could be brought to the hall-door. No vehicle drawn by horses ever comes within that iron gate. But this is nothing to the next horror that will encounter you. On entering the front door, which you do by no very grand portal, you find yourself immediately in the dining-room. What,—no hall? exclaims my luxurious friend, accustomed to all the comfortable appurtenances of modern life. Yes, kind sir; a noble hall, if you will but observe it; a true old English hall of excellent dimensions for a country gentleman's family; but, if you please, no dining-parlour.

Both Mr. and Miss Thorne were proud of this peculiarity of their dwelling, though the brother was once all but tempted by his friends to alter it. They delighted in the knowledge that they, like Cedric, positively dined in their true hall, even though they so dined tête-à-tête. But though they had never owned, they had felt and endeavoured to remedy the discomfort of such an arrangement. A huge screen partitioned off the front door and a portion of the hall, and from the angle so screened off a second door led into a passage, which ran along the larger side of the house next to the courtyard.

## The Variety of the Gothic Schools

The variety of the Gothic schools is the more healthy and beautiful, because in many cases it is entirely unstudied, and results, not from mere love of change, but from practical necessities. For in one point of view Gothic is not only the best, but the only rational architecture, as being that which can fit itself most easily to all services, vulgar or noble. Undefined in its slope of roof, height of shaft, breadth of arch, or disposition of ground plan, it can shrink into a turret, expand into a hall, coil into a staircase, or spring into a spire, with undegraded grace and unexhausted energy; and whenever it finds occasion to change in its form or purpose, it submits to it without the slightest sense of loss either to its unity or majesty,—subtle and flexible like a fiery serpent but ever attentive to the voice of the charmer. And it is one of the chief virtues of the Gothic builders, that they never suffered ideas of outside symmetries and consistencies to interfere with the real use and value of what they did. If they wanted a window, they opened one; a room, they added one; a buttress, they built one; utterly regardless of any established conventionalities of external appearance, knowing (as indeed it always happened) that such daring interruptions of the formal plan would rather give additional interest to its symmetry than injure it. So that, in the best times of Gothic, a useless window would rather have been opened in an unexpected place for the sake of the surprise, than a useful one forbidden for the sake of symmetry. Every successive architect, employed upon a great work, built the pieces he added in his own way, utterly regardless of the style adopted by his predecessors; and if two towers were raised in nominal correspondence at the sides of the cathedral front, one was nearly sure to be different from the other, and in each the style at the top to be different from the style at the bottom.

## Almost

Within my reach!  
I could have touched!  
I might have chanced that way!  
Soft sauntered through the village,  
Sauntered as soft away!  
So unsuspected violets  
Within the fields lie low.  
Too late for striving fingers  
That passed, an hour ago.

—Emily Dickinson.

## The Mount of Temptation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN the fourth chapters of the Gospels of Matthew and Luke, respectively, accounts are given of what are known as the temptations of Jesus. These accounts are practically the same, although the order of the temptations are different. In both the active agent is stated to be the devil. Now the Bible is an Eastern book and in the East all qualities are personalized whenever possible, the winds, the stars, all were written about as if they were people, so the devil stands simply for evil quality and the temptations are symbolic of the difficulties of all mankind. In the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, (p. 539), "Jesus" is defined in this way: "Jesus. The highest human corporeal concept of the divine idea, rebuking and destroying error and bringing to light man's immortality." On page 584 we find: "Devil. Evil; a lie; error; neither corporeality nor mind; the opposite of Truth; a belief in sin, sickness, and death; animal magnetism or hypnotism; the lust of the flesh, which saith: 'I am life and intelligence in matter.'" These definitions illuminate the scriptural account of the temptations, and the accounts of how Jesus met and overcame them illustrate the method of resisting the temptation to believe in life and intelligence in matter, a point which sometimes seems obscure to mortals.

Jesus, the Bible says, was tempted in all points. Nevertheless divine Principle does not set these lures in the way of His own children, in order to test them. Principle has made man perfect, in His own image, and has no need to test His own creation. The lust of the flesh is simply the belief that there is pleasure, life, and intelligence in matter, that is, apart from Principle, Spirit. Now until it is clearly known that divine Principle contains every possible expression of pleasure, life, and intelligence, mankind is tempted by its own ignorance of that fact. This ignorance, and the fear of it, is the so-called quality of evil, personalized in Eastern language as the devil.

The temptation given by Matthew as the third and by Luke as the second, is wonderfully helpful when unfolded in the light of Christian Science. In this temptation we read the "devil taketh him up into an high mountain." On page 509 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, speaking of spiritual creation: "The periods of spiritual ascension are the days and seasons of Mind's creation, in which beauty, sublimity, purity, and holiness—yea, the divine nature—appear in man and the universe never to disappear." Returning to the temptation in question, we read that the devil "showeth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; and saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me." This description is clearly metaphorical; there exists no material mountain from which such a vision can be obtained, but the metaphor includes the thought that Christ Jesus had not ascended the mountain of spiritual vision so far as to make it impossible for him to see the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them. So long as these can still be perceived by sense testimony the claim of the lust of the flesh is that man's dominion is dependent on these senses. Just as the student of Christian Science ascends to perceive his power, through spiritual understanding, to reflect the dominion of Principle, so does this temptation claim to become active. The dominion promised by the lust of the flesh is the dominion of human will, and it may be likened to a slide down the mountain side. The moment one falls down and worships the lust of the flesh, he begins to slide down backward, not seeing where he is going.

In the first chapter of Genesis we read that God gave man dominion over all the earth, hence the answer of Jesus, "Get thee hence Satan: for it is written, thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." When Jesus made this declaration he was filled with a scientific or true understanding of what he said, and before this clear spiritual understanding we read: "The devil leaveth him, and behold, angels came and ministered unto him." If, however, the declaration of man's dependence on divine Principle is made without spiritual understanding, it is, to that extent, only a belief, and this belief opens the door for the inroads of the lust of the flesh insisting on the power of human will and claiming to prove its dominion by results. It therefore becomes necessary to distinguish between true dominion and false dominion. The true idea of dominion, even though already on a mountain top, sees more peaks further on and is busy preparing to scale these. The false belief of dominion is sliding down nearer to the kingdoms of the world, becoming more and more material in its desires. It is always ready with fine excuses to account for the retrogression to human footsteps, and willing to account for the progress of others by saying that they are going with the wrong stream. The human mind is ever self-righteous, ever critical, ever reversing good, and above all ever falling down to worship evil.

From this simile of the mountain it

is clear that progress can never be made by studying the slide, but by pushing on; there may be more difficulties ahead but there is no necessity for going back to the old ones. The mountain top of ascending thought is gained by knowing the unreality of the evil that is past, not by believing in it. Lessons may be learned from past experience but only lessons of the availability of divine Principle. The next difficulty must be solved by the same reliance on Principle, not by human knowledge culled from the past. The only way to get permanently clear of the possibility of seeing the kingdoms of this world and being tempted with them, is to climb so high that they become invisible. Sense testimony then becomes incapable of deceiving because it is known as unreal. The individual will then have reached his highest present concept, dominion to know the unreality of what is called mortal mind.

## This Sentence of Pliny's

By no means have your study furnished with learned books, and be unlearned yourself. Don't suffer what you hear to slip out of your memory, but recite it either with yourself, or to other persons. Nor let this suffice you, but set apart some certain time for meditation; which one thing as St. Aurelius writes does most notably conduce to assist both Wit and Memory. An Engagement and combating of Wits does in an extraordinary manner both show the strength of Genius, rouses them and augments them. If you are in doubt of any thing, don't be ashamed to ask; or if you have committed an error, to be corrected. . . . Always keep this sentence of Pliny's in your mind, all that time is lost that you don't bestow on study. . . . But now I begin to be an Examiner, when I promised to be Director. My sweet Christian, follow this Method, or a better, if you can; and so farewell.—Desiderius Erasmus.

## Be Useful Where Thou Livest

Be useful where thou livest, that they may  
Both want and wish thy pleasing presence still.  
Kindness, good parts, great places are the way  
To compass this. Find out men's wants and will,  
And meet them there. All worldly joys go less  
To that one joy of doing kindnesses.—G. Herbert.

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## With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Ocean. Parallel with this great river was one scarcely inferior in size and importance. The Tigris, too, came from the Armenian hills, flowed through the fertile districts of Assyria, and carried their varied produce to the Babylonian cities. Moderate skill and enterprise could scarcely fail to make Babylon, not only the emporium of the Eastern world, but the main link of commercial intercourse between the East and the West.

The inhabitants did not neglect the advantage bestowed upon them by nature. A system of navigable canals, that may excite the admiration of even the modern engineer, connected together the Euphrates and Tigris, those great arteries of her commerce. With a skill, showing no common knowledge of the art of surveying, and of the principles of hydraulics, the Babylonians took advantage of the different levels in the plains, and of the periodical rises in the two rivers, to complete the water communication between all parts of the province, and to fertilize, by artificial irrigation, an otherwise barren and unproductive soil. Alexander, after he had transferred the seat of his empire to the East, so fully understood the importance of these great works, that he ordered them to be cleaned and repaired, and superintended the work in person, steering his boat with his own hand through the channels.

High-roads and causeways across the desert united Syria and Palestine with Babylonia. Fortified stations protected the merchant from the wandering tribes of Arabia, walled cities served as resting-places and store-houses, and wells at regular intervals gave an abundant supply of water during the hottest season of the year. One of those highways was carried through the center of Mesopotamia, and crossing the Euphrates near the town of Anthemusia led into central Syria. A second appears to have left Babylon by the western quarter of the city, and entered Idumma, after passing through the country of the Nabathians. Others branched off to Tadmor, and to cities which were built in the midst of the desert almost solely for purposes of trade.

To the east of Babylonia was the celebrated military and commercial road described by Herodotus. It led from Sardis to Susa in ninety days' journey, and was furnished, at intervals of about fifteen miles, with stations and public hostleries, probably resembling the modern caravanserais of Persia. Merchandise and travellers descended the rivers upon rafts of skins, as well as in boats built of reeds coated with bitumen, or of more solid materials. The land trade was no doubt principally carried on, as at the present day, by caravans of merchants, who loaded their goods on the backs of camels, horses, and asses. The Assyrian sculptures show that wagons and darts drawn by mules and oxen were not unknown, and as the roads appear to have been care-

## An Old Norman Town

Shall we set a foot down for a moment in the queer, interesting, busy, old Norman town of Rouen,—where everybody goes, who goes to Paris, but where few stop, for a look at what in many respects, is most curious to see, in all France? The broad, active quays, and the elegant modern buildings upon them, and the bridges, and the river with its barges and steamers, are, it is true, worth the seeing, and exposed to the eye of every passer,—and give one the idea of a new and enterprising city. But back from this, is another city—the old city, infinitely more worthy of attention.

Out of its midst rises the corkscrew iron tower of the Cathedral. . . . And if [one] have an Agricultural eye, it will wander delightedly over the broad, rich plains that border the Seine,—rich in all manner of corn-land, and in orchards. And if he have an Historic eye, it will sing out an old castle or two that show themselves upon the neighbor hills;—and the ruins, and the Seine, and the valley, and the town, will group together in his imagination,—and he will bear away the picture in his mind to his Western home in the wilderness;—and it shall serve him as an illustration—a living illustration to the old chronicles of wars—whether of Monstrelet, or Turner, or Anquetil, or Michelet. . . . So, when he readeth of Norman plain blasted with battle, and knightly helmets glittering in the crash of war, he shall have a scene—a scene lying clear as mid-day under the eye of steady memory, in the which he may plant his visions of Joan of Arc, or of stout Henry V., or of driving Charles VI., or of Jean sans peur—for these—all of them, he knows, have trodden the valley of Rouen.

Whoever may have seen English Worcester or Gloucester, will have a foretaste of what comes under the eye at Rouen;—but to one fresh from the new, straight thoroughfares of America, nothing surely can seem stranger than the dark, crowded ways of the capital of Normandy.

How narrow, how dirty, how cool—for even in summer the sun can not come down in them—for the projecting balconies, and the tallness of the houses; and between the fountains in the occasional open places, and the incessant washings, it is never dry. There is no pavement for the foot-gear but the sharp, round stones sticking up from side to side, and sloping down to the sluiceway in the middle. Donkeys with loads of cabbages, that nearly fill up the way,—women with baskets on their heads, and staring strangers, and gen d'armerie in their cocked hats—march by two by two, and soldiers and schoolboys (not common in France), and anxious-faced merchants (still rarer out of the North)—all troop together under gables, that would seem to totter, were they not of huge oak



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### New Racial Migrations

THERE is now little doubt that the question of immigration in the United States will be a bone of contention in the incoming Congress. Not all the reasons that have been lately advanced for quantitative as well as qualitative restriction of the incoming throngs are going to be sufficient, it seems, to effect their purpose unchallenged. Individuals and organizations that have come forward urging further restrictions are being challenged by other individuals and organizations demanding that the gates be held open to the alien flood. On both sides the good of the country is held aloft as the basis of their opposing contentions, yet on both sides the country's advantage is seen, to some degree, through the focus of a group interest. The most conservative Labor groups wish to see immigration checked because they feel that any newcomers at this time must inevitably increase the growing problem of unemployment. The most conservative employer groups include many which believe their business interest is advantaged by having plenty of unskilled labor to draw upon, and they therefore oppose restriction.

But the present is no time for allowing narrow views to control action. There seems to be no disposition to contradict the well-authenticated reports that millions of Europeans are eager to migrate to America and only waiting for a way to be opened for them to come. F. A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island in New York, speaking recently in Washington, hardly stopped short of declaring that whole races are preparing to remove from Europe to the United States. He said that never since the early days of barbarian Europe have there been such wholesale migrations as those which now are in contemplation toward the United States. The shiploads that have been arriving since the armistice would seem to be merely the index of a tremendous inflow that is impending. As the Commissioner sees it, Italy is preparing to send over 5,000,000; Germany and Austria have more than 8,000,000 ready to move; many are already on the way from Poland, Tzecho-Slovakia, and Jugo-Slavia; Holland has become so crowded by the influx of those who would escape untoward conditions in Belgium and Germany that an unusual number of its own people are eager to try their fortunes in the western world. Altogether the Commissioner regards the immigration that served to fill up the United States as almost nothing in comparison with the tide now heading toward the country.

In the face of these conditions, the American Federation of Labor, taking a stand in favor of stopping all immigration for a period of two years, declares, through a committee report, that "with 2,000,000 (American laborers) idle, and thousands of immigrants pouring into the country every day, the dangers ahead of America are so serious that even the enemies of Labor are fearful of the future." At the same time, William H. Barr, president of the Inter-Racial Council, declares that immigration is needed to provide unskilled laborers for operating coal mines, sugar refineries, canneries, textile mills, iron and steel mills, foundries, glass factories, and lumber mills, not to mention the carrying on of great construction projects and the support of the building trades. The difficulty with Mr. Barr's position is that he disregards the possible effects of the period of unemployment into which the country is now generally believed to be heading, and snaps his fingers at the notion that the continued inflow of alien races involves any danger on the score of Americanization. A prospect of widespread unemployment in America, though it may appear in some quarters as an interested motive for opposing immigration, is nevertheless worth considering. To prevent newcomers from aggravating the problem in the United States may prove a benefit to this country no more than to those countries from which the greatest numbers of people are now so eager to emigrate. Leveling down the economic status of the United States, at such a time as this, can hardly improve world conditions. On the other hand, so far as the conditions in the United States are more favorable than those of the rest of the world, the keeping of them so would seem to be the best means of enabling the United States to play its part in helping war-worn countries back to better conditions.

The challenge to Mr. Barr's declarations, however, will perhaps center almost directly upon his insensibility to the effect of immigration on the prevalence of American ideals. That these ideals must be commonly held and understood, if the country is to fulfill its mission, is everywhere conceded. That there is need for special concern on the subject is shown only too clearly by the Sinn Fein riot on Thanksgiving Day, in front of the Union Club, in New York. But what says Mr. Barr? Just this, that "if there has been any danger to America, it has not been from the immigration of the foreign born." Only as the foreign born have departed, as many have done since the armistice, leaving industries less than usually well supplied with unskilled labor, has there been a danger to this country, in Mr. Barr's opinion. In other words, only as business is unfavorably affected is immigration worth dealing with. Commissioner Wallis does not think so. He sees sociological problems looming up if immigration is not checked. So does Robert DeC. Ward, whose discussion of the subject, in the American Review of Reviews for May of last year, has been widely quoted. So does the National Commission on Industrial Relations, which has declared that "the enormous influx of immigrants during the last twenty-five years has undermined the American standard of living for all workmen except those in skilled trades," and has "created a number of our most difficult and most serious industrial problems." So does Frances A. Kellor, who, after a wide experience with alien peoples, both of a personal and an official nature, declares that "we face the indisputable fact that almost without exception every foreign-born male adult

is a member of some racial organization that takes precedence in his mind over every other form of association of which he is a significant part."

Something besides the business or industry of America is going to be affected when men of such mental complexion become voters in American Labor unions, to say nothing of what will happen if they become citizens and take part in the government of the country. The incoming tide must be checked. Not for the advantage of particular groups, but for the good of America, and perhaps even more for the good of Europe, there should be restrictions as to quantity as well as to quality of immigration. Most of all, and first, the restrictions already provided should be punctiliously enforced.

### Mr. Veniselos' Statement

THE statement made by Mr. Veniselos at Nice, a few days ago, concerning the situation in Greece, is curiously characteristic of the man. Mr. Veniselos always manages to surpass expectation. When the need is for daring, he surpasses in daring; when the need is for plain speaking, he surpasses in plain speaking; and when the attitude of a really great man would be one of magnanimity, he surpasses in magnanimity. This last was certainly the case in the statement which he made at Nice. For over eleven years Mr. Veniselos has labored for Greece, and spent himself in her service as few men have in the course of her long history. As far as he personally is concerned he has ever placed Greece first, and he has done so by proving, on all occasions, that the way of simple justice is the way to greatness. For Mr. Veniselos is not only a great patriot but a great international statesman.

Now, in the carrying out of this policy, whether at home or abroad, Mr. Veniselos had often to contend with the fiercest opposition, not only from his political opponents but from his political friends. Still he persevered, and, in the end, his policy succeeded. When he returned in triumph to Athens, a few weeks before the elections, practically all the Greek hopes and aspirations were either realized or well on the way to being realized. All the city and all the country turned out to greet him. Within a month or less, his party had been overthrown at the polls, and he had resigned office and left the country.

Superficially viewed, the whole incident was just another exhibition of that special kind of popular ingratitude in records of which history abounds. Mr. Veniselos, however, takes no such view of it. No people, he insisted to the newspaper correspondents gathered round him at Nice, would have supported two additional years of mobilization after five years of war. "You French would have dismissed Mr. Clemenceau in the same circumstances." He went on at once to maintain that he had no regrets for having pursued the policy he had pursued, that it was necessary that Greece, after centuries of humiliation, should take her rightful place on the coast of Asia and in the Balkan Peninsula, that he considered no sacrifice too excessive to assure Greece a glorious future and definite security, and that no succeeding government could pursue another policy without betraying the country. "But," continued Mr. Veniselos, "consciousness of having been faithful to my mission does not prevent me from being human, and from understanding that the family of the humble sailor and of the poor laborer was weary of seeing the empty place of a son or a father. One must understand and pardon."

Mr. Veniselos knows well enough how the feelings of a tired people were played upon by his political enemies, how ruthlessly these enemies took advantage of his long enforced absence from the country, in Paris, London, and other centers of negotiation, to exploit every circumstance which could be exploited to his disadvantage, and he has no single word of reproach to utter. Amongst those who voted against him, he insists, were brave men who only wished to express their hostility to mobilization. As for gratitude toward himself, he has this to say: "I have not worked to be honored or praised. I think only of the future, and though I have need of repose, my forces are always at the service of my country if she has need of me."

### Educating the Native in South Africa

THE recently issued report of the Commission on Native Education in the Cape Province is a most satisfactory document. The native problem in South Africa is admittedly one of the most important of the many facing the Union, whilst its most complex phase, perhaps, is that of education. Hitherto, the method of dealing with native education has not been the best possible, and the commissioners, whilst desiring to accord the utmost credit for good intention on the part of the authorities, maintain that the system has yielded but a very partial return for the public expenditure involved and the devotion which "a long succession of missionaries has thrown into the scale."

The defects of the South African system would seem to be the defects of many western systems of education, too many subjects, taught after too mechanical a fashion, with the satisfaction of the inspector as the main objective. The average native boy and girl leave school without having learned anything to fit them for becoming useful to their own people or to the country. The product of the schools "hangs on the outskirts both of the old tribalism and the new civilization, uncertain of its place in the social order, and craving only what it cannot reach."

The aim of the new system which will be introduced, if the recommendations of the commissioners are adopted, will be to change all this. For, whilst the opinion of the commissioners is that the schools should be steadily approximated to European models, they evidently consider that the most careful study should be made of native needs in composing a syllabus of instruction suitable for native schools. By this, however, is not meant that any hard and fast distinction is to be drawn between what is suitable for the European and for the native, for the commissioners are distinctly of opinion that native education should be limited only by the capacity of the students to benefit thereby. They consider that there should be no lowering of the standard

of native education, and they recommend that native schools should be graded and classified like European schools. Indeed, the whole intent of these new proposals is to inspire the native, not only with a sense of the value of education, but with an intelligent desire to engage in education work. The ideal system, according to the commissioners, is not one managed by Europeans for natives, but one in which the natives fully participate. Thus, it is proposed that district education committees should be formed, and that on these should sit representatives of the native council, where such exist, and that, elsewhere, native parents should be represented.

Not the least important reform proposed in the report is that for the augmentation of the native teachers' salaries. The commissioners recognize that, at present, these salaries are too low, and urge that a graded scale of salaries and pensions should be fixed. All this, of course, would go hand in hand with a demand for higher qualifications.

### From November to March

DURING the last twenty years or more, but particularly since about the year 1900, there have been recurring discussions and agitations as to the advisability of changing the date of inauguration of the presidents of the United States. Generally, as will be remembered, those in the city of Washington who have been interested, patriotically or otherwise, in the successful staging of this quadrennial spectacle have urged the desirability of deferring the date until April, or until some later period in the spring, with the object of avoiding the inclement weather which has been an accompaniment of many inaugural periods since the induction into office of Thomas Jefferson, the first of the presidents to take the oath of office at the national capital. The inaugural event is an important one, socially and otherwise, in Washington, and strong pressure has, from time to time, been brought upon Congress to submit to the people the necessary constitutional amendment providing for the change so greatly desired. But until quite recent times Congress has seemed loath to take the initial steps looking to any "tampering" with the fundamental law of the Republic.

There is now, however, being expressed a conviction that the conservatism of Congress in dealing with the change sought in the inaugural date was commendable rather than otherwise. There is being made evident in some quarters what seems to be a well-considered demand that the date of the inauguration of the President be advanced, and not postponed. This demand is not based upon social consideration, but upon political and economic advantages. The idea seems to be that whereas, in 1779 or 1783, or even as late as 1861, there might have been good and sufficient reasons why four months should intervene between the election and the inauguration of a President, there are just as controlling reasons now why no more than one-fourth of that time should elapse between these events.

It need not be insisted that any fundamental change in the great scheme of government is desirable to emphasize what would seem to be the wisdom of a more immediate turning over of the machinery of government. The decision of the people now is that every executive and administrative department of the national government be surrendered by the incumbents. Important changes have been ordered in the personnel of both branches of Congress. The appointive power, in case of vacancies in the highest court of the land, has been re-invested. The veto power, a weapon of no mean proportions in times like these, has been accorded to another. And yet a hundred million people are compelled to bide their time while incumbent representatives, titular executives, and administrative department chiefs serve out their allotted tenure of office.

In the case of Congress, it should be remembered that the members elected in November do not begin active service, ordinarily, until a year from the December following their election. Those now in office will hold their seats until the end of the regular short session, March 4, and, unless an emergency is found to exist under which an extraordinary session of Congress can be convened after that date, the incoming President is unable to act through the representative body until the December following his inauguration. Thus the demand, in addition to that for advancing the date of the change in the White House, might be that the newly-elected Congress be seated at the beginning of the short term, on the first Monday of December, and that the inauguration of the President be fixed concurrently. The slow-moving machinery of transportation and communication which handicapped the people in earlier times has been discarded, because something better has taken its place. There would seem to be no good reason why it should continue to interfere with what can be claimed to be the more progressive and advanced institutions of the present.

### The Sale of a Town

THE buying and selling of whole towns at a time seems to be a growing practice in the United Kingdom. Perhaps it was the possible putting up for sale of war towns and war settlements that first suggested the idea; but, anyway, it is not so long ago that the little old-world town of Shaftesbury in Dorset was sold, "just as it stood," to two friendly purchasers, who subsequently allowed the inhabitants to buy back their houses, their shops, their gardens, and everything that appertained to them "at a price they all regarded as reasonable." And now comes the news that another little old-world town, Beaumaris, on the island of Anglesey, has just been sold by its owner, Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, "in lots to suit purchasers." At first there was a possibility that the town would pass from one single owner to another single owner, for "a gentleman from London" did make a bid for it. His bid, however, was not high enough, and so Beaumaris, the largest town on the island, "went in lots."

But it really will not, of course, make any difference to Beaumaris how it went, any more than it has to Shaftesbury. There are more people today in Beaumaris, more cottagers and more shopkeepers who possess their own houses and their own shops than there were a month

or two ago. That is all. Beaumaris, as a whole, it may be ventured, regards it all complacently enough, as just another incident in its long history. For Beaumaris has had other experiences which were much more stirring, and which exercised a much greater influence on its fortunes. What was a prosaic twentieth century sale "in lots to suit purchasers," compared with the happenings of those tremendous days, six centuries and a half ago, when Henry de Elreton, Edward I's famous castle-builder, was building the castle, the ivy-covered ruins of which, today, crowd down to the sea of Beaumaris? Edward was determined to make sure of his new conquests in Wales, and, in his day, no surer way was known than the castle, with its towers, its walls, and its huge courtyard sufficient to give shelter to "every wight in the town," if need be. And so he commissioned Henry de Elreton to build him a castle at Carnarvon, another at Conway, and another at Beaumaris, and they are all three standing to this day. Edward, indeed, seems to have been inclined to show Beaumaris some special favor, for he not only granted the little town its first charter, but insisted on changing its name from Barnover, by which it had previously been known, to Beaumaris. Even a change of name, however, was not a new experience for Beaumaris, for before it was Barnover it was Rhosfair.

As to the present-day Beaumaris, the guide books are inclined to dispose of it shortly. "Practically without trade," they say, "and with no manufactures, Beaumaris is principally noted as a bathing place." They may add that it has but one considerable street and that its population has, for many years, remained something over 2000. Behind such dry-as-dust, however, there lies the real Beaumaris, the little town with its blue sea and its girdle of green, so much beloved of all who have discovered it. For if Beaumaris has become popular as a holiday resort, it has steadfastly refused to be spoiled.

### Editorial Notes

ALREADY one can see something of the workings of the little entente. It has come to an agreement with Italy over certain disputes whereby the Adriatic question has been practically settled. That is the actual significance of Rapallo. The impression has got abroad, however, that the "L. E." settled the matter thus amicably from motives of fear. It was an Irish observer in Paris who ascribed the same motives to the Frenchmen whom he saw politely doffing their hats to one another. But, the fact remains, as the Irishman would be the first to see, that in the case of the Rapallo gathering the act of courtesy was there. A reconstructed world may, in time, grow out of that fear which has been, regrettably enough, the mainspring in international policy of the past.

THE statement just made by the United States Prohibition Commissioner that the municipal authorities of New York City expect to join with the federal government in an effort to bring about a better enforcement of the Volstead act is satisfactory, even if this cooperation on the part of the city is rather shamefully belated. It is now nearly eighteen months since prohibition went into effect, but, so far, the work of enforcement in New York City has apparently been left very largely to the federal authorities. Still, however belated, the new policy is more than welcome. It is another proof, if any were needed, that the determination to enforce the Volstead act is gaining rather than losing in strength.

IF it be accurate to say, as do some experts, that steam freight locomotives on American railroads now waste three tons of coal out of every five tons that they burn, then everybody who has been undergoing some hardship from coal shortage or high prices for coal will begin to see new reasons why the railroads of the country should be electrified without delay. And such vision would be enlarged if it should be generally understood that almost the same waste of fuel is common amongst American factories. Whatever can be said of economies in the mining and shipping of coal in the United States, economy in the burning of it seems to have fallen far behind. In an age when power is everywhere in great demand, it is time that attention should be more definitely concentrated upon a way of producing it without waste.

"PERHAPS no one understands another people until he has lived among them," said Lord Bryce at Oxford recently, and Sir Herbert Warren recommended the study of language and literature as a means to an entente with a foreign people; but he did not think this was all-sufficient, or that a knowledge of a language even could be fully acquired without "the three T's—talk, travel, theaters." Viscount Bryce is confident that if English and Americans understood one another there would be firm friendship and cooperation between them, for their ideals are the same: "To serve the cause of justice, of freedom and of peace." The Old World needed America's help; he hoped it would come through America's membership of the League of Nations.

ON THE fingers of one hand the years could be counted since the millionaire was regarded as a man of wealth and power. In some countries he is still at the helm, but certainly not in all. Of this one is forcibly reminded by a story just chronicled of a Russian millionaire, on his way to Palestine, who had to beg in the streets of Constantinople because he had not enough money, when his rubles were converted into Turkish pounds to pay his fare to Jaffa! The irony of circumstances! A millionaire converted into a beggar! It sounds like a fairy tale, until the ruthless statistics of the exchange are scanned.

IT TAKES the United States Department of Agriculture to discover that the more than 1000 tons of tomato seeds annually thrown away in the process of canning tomatoes for food in northern states would, if properly saved and prepared, be worth about \$86,000 for edible oil and stock food. As the department finds that the cost of handling the seed, if saved, would be no more than \$35,000, and as the equipment could be used for seeds of grape and squash, for example, as well as of the tomato, it looks as if the canneries should begin salvaging their waste.